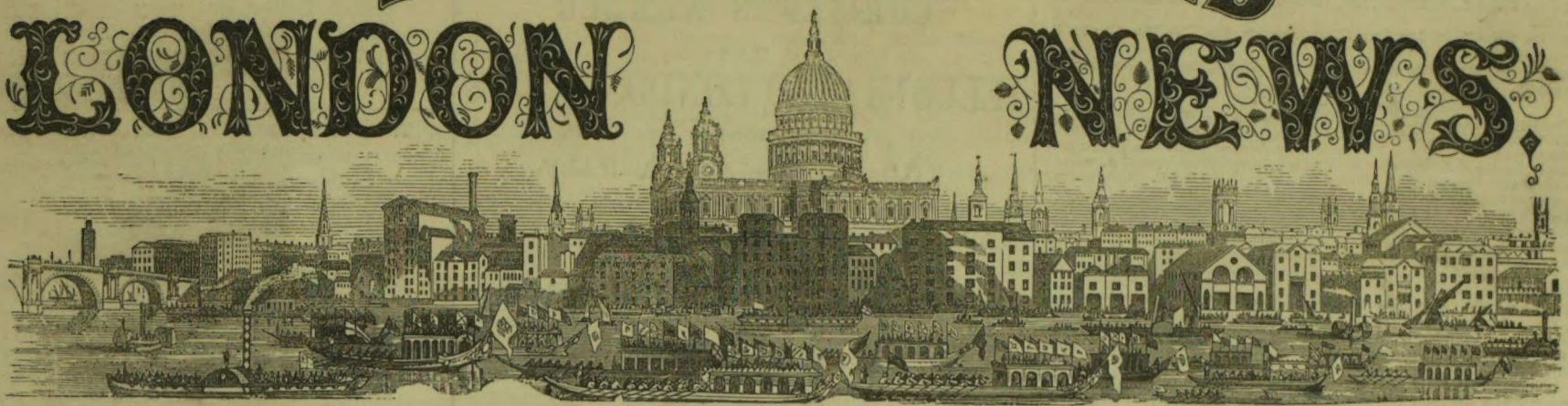


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1956.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6d.



THE EASTERN QUESTION: THE ROOM IN WHICH THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES WERE HELD, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Saigton-grange, near Chester, Countess Grosvenor, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Titsey-place, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson-Gower, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Avenham Tower, Preston, the Hon. Mrs. Charles G. Legge, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Grosvenor House, the Marchioness of Ormonde, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at Wicken, Northants, by the Rev. W. F. Short, Warden of St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, Fellow of New College, Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Robert Freeman, Incumbent of High Leigh, Cheshire, Frank Cooper, Sub-Warden of St Paul's College, Stony Stratford, second son of Henry Cooper, Esq., Shooter's-hill, Kent, to Edith Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. E. Cadogan, Rector of Wicken, and Rural Dean.

On the 21st ult., at St. Mary's parish church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. Canon Knox, Vicar, Daniel Donelan, surviving son of the late Daniel Vanterpool Donovan, of Demerara, Tortola, and Liverpool, to Elizabeth Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Watkinson, of Gargrave, Yorkshire, and Liverpool, and granddaughter of the late William Hetherington, of Birkenhead.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, Vicar of Sydenham, brother of the Earl of Dartmouth, to Fanny Louisa, second daughter of the late W. B. Stopford Sackville, Esq., and Mrs. Stopford Sackville, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Bibel-on-the-Nile, Egypt, Henry Waite, of 3, Victoria-street, Pimlico, aged 56.

On the 28th ult., at her residence, 4, Addison-crescent, Kensington, W., Mrs. Thomson-Sinclair, of Freswick and Dunbeath Castle, Caithness, widow of William Thomson-Sinclair, Esq., in her 67th year. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

On the 31st ult., at Kilkee, Anne, widow of the late Major Ross-Lewin J.P., of Ross Hill, in the county of Clare, Ireland, deeply mourned.

On Nov. 14, 1876, at St. Kilda, Melbourne, Alexander Matheson, of that city, merchant, and late of Cambleton, Argyleshire, aged 50 years.

On the 1st inst., at Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, suddenly, of heart disease, Lady Diana Pakington, aged 48.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 13.

SUNDAY, JAN. 7.

First Sunday after Epiphany. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of London.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. E. Abbott-Abbott, Head Master of the City of London School; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. George Frederic Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Health Improvements in Great Cities).

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Lennon on Sanitary and Practical Appliances calculated to Increase the Comfort of Dwellings).

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Robert Michell on the Russian Expedition to the Amur and Farn).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., first Lettsomian Lecture (Dr. A. Witschi on Vascular Rhythm).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

Odontological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. Armitage on Painting).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. L. Laming on the Forms of Causative Energy for Material Creation; Dr. Wm. on Materialistic Philosophy).

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

British Ciphan Asylum, Slough, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Gladstone on the Chemistry of Fire).

Human Society, general court, 2 p.m.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Moseley on the Inhabitants of the Admiralty Isles; Mr. J. Park Harrison on Excavations at Cissbury, in October, 1876; Colonel A. Lane Fox on Measurements for the Anthropometric Committee).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Aveling on Spontaneous Generation).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Society of Arts, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on Comets, Meteors, and the Stars).

Literary Fund, 3 p.m. Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Graphic Society, 8 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on the History of the English Novel).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. Armitage on Painting).

London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Hammond on Determinant Conditions for Curves and Surfaces of the same order; Papers by Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher and Mr. E. R. Elliott.)

Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hyde Clarke on the Destruction of the Empire of the Khata; Mr. J. J. Ingram on the Great Fire of London).

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Hilary Law sittings begin.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Annual Conference of Teachers, Merchant Taylors' School, 11 a.m. (the Eight Hon. Lyon Playfair in the chair), two days.

St. George's Hospital, special court, noon.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Maurice B. Adams on Architectural Illustrations).

Quettet Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Knight on Qualities Common to Shakespeare and other Elizabethan Dramatists).

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m., anniversary. Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor. Cambridge Term begins.

Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

South Kensington Museum, Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Stephen Gray and the Discovery of Electric Conduction).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.					
Dec. 27	29.668	47.3	47.3	1.00	54.7	S. SSW.	572	In.
28	29.662	52.6	51.0	.95	50.8	SSW. SW.	482	0.060
29	29.629	51.6	49.7	.94	53.8	S. SW.	404	0.075
30	29.413	50.8	47.3	.88	53.8	S.	432	0.210
31	29.281	52.6	46.7	.82	54.8	SW. SSW.	599	0.150
Jan. 1	29.951	49.8	45.3	.86	53.3	S. SSW.	494	0.235
2	29.694	37.6	34.2	.88	44.4	N. NE. E.	336	0.395

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 28.734 28.685 29.780 29.507 29.237 28.733 29.670
Temperature of Air .. 45.6° 54.6° 50.8° 51.7° 53.4° 52.2° 37.3°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 45.1° 63.1° 49.6° 50.0° 51.2° 50.7° 35.8°
Direction of Wind .. S. SW. S. S. SW. SW. NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7 23	7 50	8 15	8 45	9 20	9 58	10 35 11 11 11 45

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THE

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House. The WINTER EXHIBITION of WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

THE GROSSENIOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, FEB. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will Close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRITH, Secretary.

but give them continuously security of property and of personal liberty; give them a free scope for the exercise of such abilities as they can command; protect their native rights from intrusion; and watch over, as far as may be, the external calamities to which they may be exposed;—and experience has proved that, after a time, such a government will commend itself to them by its results. Human nature differs from itself in no parts of the world. Essentially the same motives elicit the same response. This is the real way of England to India's confidence, and this, no doubt, is the normal rule long since adopted and practised by the Government at Calcutta. The main object of the Imperial assemblage at Delhi may be said to have been twofold. The Proclamation of her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India aimed at linking together into political union all the scattered authorities, great and small, which cover the face of the Peninsula. To evoke something like national life and to stamp unity upon it seemed to be the process best adapted to quicken and nurture national sentiment. For some years to come the task will, no doubt, be found a comparatively unfruitful and certainly a difficult one. However, it is not therefore to be regarded as impossible. There is hope that British dominion conscientiously wielded will succeed in giving to India a history of her own, an ambition of her own, an emergence from the *débris* of former Governments into a oneness of life and purpose to which she can hardly be said as yet to have attained. She comprises many races of people. She has within her many different forms of government. She has many ways—and many of them expert ways—of finding her own ends; and it does not seem improbable that the gentle overruling of all by a mild but irresistible authority may, in course of time, generate and sustain patriotic feelings which will have regard to the Empire as such, and be less restricted to mere local interests and relations.

But there was a second object, no doubt, in the formality of the Queen's Proclamation at Delhi. She is the fountain of honour there, as well as at home, she visibly unstopped that fountain on the occasion, and gratified the social cravings of those who were around her Viceroy. There may have been some reason which we cannot discern for the institution of a second order of merit. At any rate, her Majesty was publicly commended to the Indian people as the sole distributor of political rewards. This will tend to work into the hands of the former purpose to which we have adverted. We hope it will be permitted to us to join our fellow-subjects in India in responding to the Proclamation "God save the Empress!"

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Taplow Court, on Saturday last, and visited Lady Caroline Lascelles and Mrs. Grenfell. On the previous day Prince and Princess Christian and the Hon. Thomas G. Grosvenor, C.B. (lately returned from China), dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated.

Princess Christian, Prince Christian Victor and Albert, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty at the castle, on Monday, to congratulate the Queen on the New Year. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle, and her Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Star of India on his Royal Highness on the occasion of the proclamation in India, on New-Year's Day, of the Queen as Empress of India. Prince and Princess Christian, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for India), and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Her Majesty's annual distribution of food to 814 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes took place in the riding-school of the castle, under the direction of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the clergy of Windsor and Clewer, and the district visitors for the relief of the poor. Under the supervision of Mr. C. Green, the clerk in the Royal kitchen, each recipient selected his or her portion, 3207 lb. of beef being carried away. At the same time, 1196½ cwt. of coals were given away, in parcels of from 3 cwt. to 1 cwt., and delivered at the houses of the poor. The members of the clothing club (established under her Majesty's patronage) received, subsequently, articles of clothing according to the amount of their contributions, as on former occasions, with the additions provided by the Queen.

A concert was given in St. George's Hall on Tuesday by the Windsor and Eton Amateur Madrigal Society, under the management of the Rev. T. M. Everett, hon. secretary. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, entered St. George's Hall at six o'clock, where the ladies and gentlemen in waiting had already assembled, when the concert, conducted by Sir George J. Elvey, Mus. Doc., commenced. The programme consisted of madrigals and part-songs. The following received invitations—Madame Van de Weyer and Miss Eleanor Van de Weyer, Lady Cowell, Major-General H. Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and Mr. Arthur Wellesley. The servants of the household were also present.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn came to London on Wednesday, returning in the afternoon to the castle.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has presented a drinking-fountain to the parish of Esher.

Her Majesty, as president of St. George's Hospital, has appointed the Duke of Grafton, Lord Leconfield, and Mr. Charles Hawkins vice-presidents of this institution, to fill vacancies caused by death. The number of vice-presidents, exclusive of the Royal family, is limited to seven.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting. Lady Ely remains at the castle. Lord Bagot and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Comerell, K.C.B., have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Colonel the Hon. Argynnis Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Du Plat and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Major-

General H. Ponsonby and Colonel M'Neill, V.C., C.B., as Esquires in Waiting to her Majesty.

Captain Hugh Campbell is appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, vice Prince Leiningen, promoted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, drove to the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds, at Harpley Mills, on Thursday week. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, with Princess Louise of Lorne and their other guests, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church.

On New-Year's Day a deputation of the clergy and tenantry of the Royal estate waited on the Prince and presented his Royal Highness with a silver casket (designed and manufactured by Mr. Emanuel, of Portsea), to commemorate his safe return from British India. The Prince, in acknowledgment, expressed his strong desire for a continuance of the good feeling which existed between himself and the clergy and tenantry on the Royal estate. The day was celebrated with its accustomed meet of the West Norfolk Hounds on the lawn in front of the Royal residence. There was a large "field," and the Prince and Princess entertained the leading members of the hunt. After drawing several woods on the Royal estate blank, a fine run of thirty minutes was begun at Castle Rising and finished at Hillington.

After several days' good shooting through the Royal preserves the party broke up at Sandringham on Tuesday, and the Prince left for Eastwell Park, the Duke of Edinburgh's seat in Kent, for a few days' shooting; the Princess, with her children, remaining at Sandringham. Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Russell as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was christened, on New-Year's Day, at the San Antonio Palace, and the names given to her are Victoria Melita. The British Naval Chaplain officiated at the ceremony. A select party was afterwards invited to luncheon at the palace.

Prince and Princess Christian are about to visit Earl and Countess Dudley at Witley Court.

The Duke of Cambridge presented in person, on Saturday last, his annual Christmas gifts to the keepers and men employed on the Coombe estate. There were a large number of gentlemen present to meet his Royal Highness. The gifts consisted of blankets, flannel, and coats.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States and Mrs. Pierrepont have gone to visit Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote at their seat, The Pynes, Devon.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left town for Lambton Castle on a visit to the Earl of Durham.

The Marchioness of Ormonde, who was safely delivered of a daughter, on Thursday week, at Grosvenor House, is together with her infant, doing well.

The Duchess of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House, the next day, from Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Countess of Lichfield has arrived at Lambton Castle.

The Earl of Malmesbury has arrived in town from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, accompanied by the Viscountess Dowager de Vesci and the Hon. Miss Vesey, have left Carlton House-terrace for Abbey Leix, Queen's County.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., and Miss Louise Childers have returned to Princes-gardens from North America and the West Indies.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Viscount Maidstone, only son of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, with Louisa Augusta, youngest daughter of Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., M.P., was solemnised, on Thursday week, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The marriage of Mr. Gerald Cecil Stewart Paget, fourth son of Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, and Lucy Annie Emily Gardner, younger daughter of the late Mr. Richard Gardner, M.P., and Mrs. Gardner (née Comtesse de Mandelstoh), was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Evelyn Paget and Miss Violet Paget, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Gardner, sister of the bride; the Hon. Lily Harbord, Miss Margaret Cadogan, and Lady Isabel Stewart. Captain Arthur Paget, Scots Fusilier Guards, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride, who was given away by the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with lace, with plissés of muslin. She wore also a pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream-coloured brocade; and each wore a heart-shaped pearl ring, surrounded by a knot of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for Dover, en route for Paris.

The *Morning Post* states that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is about to marry Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. The Princess is in her twentieth and the Duke in his twenty-ninth year.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Chaplin, M.P., and Lady Gwendolen Talbot is fixed to take place at Ingestre on the 18th inst.

A marriage is arranged to take place early in next month between Sir John Murray, Bart., of Philiphough, and Miss Charlotte Burgess, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Burgess, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Ickworth-cum-Hornger, Suffolk.

At the marriage of the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green, of the 5th Lancers, noted in our last, the Marchioness was given away by her father, the Duke of Marlborough. Among the wedding presents were—from Prince Leopold a pair of silver candlesticks, from the Bayham tenantry a gold bracelet set with pearls and diamond stars, from the Bayham workpeople a gilt inkstand and candlesticks, and other gifts from the servants at Bayham and members of the Bayham Clothing Club.

Captain Hughes, deputy-chairman of the Anglesey Quarter Sessions, was, on Tuesday, elected Chief Constable of Anglesey.

Mr. Bright was present, on Tuesday night, at a soirée in connection with the Rochdale Working Men's Club. In his speech he made a brief reference to the Eastern Question. He remarked that by the latest news affairs were in a very critical position, but he was glad to find that the policy of the Government was more in accordance with the policy indicated by public opinion than it was a few months ago. He did not blame the Government for having adopted that policy originally, although it was one of which he had always disapproved, and he had been much condemned for doing so at the time of the Crimean War; but he rejoiced that it was now abandoned for a course more consistent with the true interests of this country. The right hon. gentleman then reviewed the present position of the working classes, and attributed their prosperity to the abolition of the protective laws which crippled the industry of the country thirty years ago.

CHRISTMAS WITH POOR JACK AT THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

Few, if any, of the charitable institutions of London are better deserving extended public support than the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich. Established in 1821 as a floating hospital for the use of sick and suffering sailors of all nations, the Admiralty of the day evinced their sympathy with so commendable a movement by granting to the society an old 50-gun ship, the Grampus. She was soon replaced by the old Dreadnought, 104-gun ship, a name which will ever occupy an important position in the annals of the society. This grand old ship eventually gave place to a still larger line-of-battle ship—the Caledonia, of 120 guns; but the old name had become so endeared to all who had any concern with the charity that the Caledonia was rechristened the Dreadnought. So long as the stately hospital-ship lay at its moorings between Deptford and Greenwich the claim of the society upon a maritime country was always tangibly before the public; but when, on sanitary and other important grounds, it was decided, in 1870, to discontinue the hospital afloat and to accept the offer of the Admiralty to occupy the old infirmary of Greenwich Hospital, the society, though greatly increasing its capacity for good, was placed in one respect in a position of disadvantage. Out of sight, out of mind; no sooner had the removal been effected than it was found that there was an immediate falling off in the donations and bequests on which they had before relied for no inconsiderable proportion of their annual revenue. Though partly due to the absence of the floating hospital, which no one could pass up or down the river without seeing, another cause operated to produce this unfortunate falling off in funds when, from the increased scale of the society's operations, they were more than ever needed, viz., the erroneous belief that the cost of the hospital had been assumed by the Government. Beyond liberally giving the use of the building at a nominal rent, the Government gives no aid to the funds of the hospital. The cosmopolitan character of the charity may be best appreciated by a bare enumeration of the nationality of the in-patients now enjoying the benefits of the hospital:—English, 98; Scotch, 9; Irish, 4; Welsh, 5; Australians, 2; French, 2; Germans, 6; Austrians, 2; Swedes, 14; Norwegians, 17; Greeks, 6; East Indians, 2; West Indians, 7; Americans, 8; Danes, 6; Portuguese, 1; Dutch, 1; Italians, 2; Maltese, 2; Canadians, 2; Russian, 1; Finns, 6; Spaniard, 1; making a total of 204.

During the year which recently came to its close 2701 in-patients and 2650 out-patients were treated, with marked success; and when to this is added the fact that, since the opening of the hospital, in 1821, no less than 116,823 in-patients have been received in its wards, ample statistical proof is afforded of the deserving character of this institution.

An opportunity was afforded the patients during the late festive season of visibly testifying their feelings of gratitude in the form of seasonable decoration, and the thoroughness and profusion of the unprompted display showed how completely their hearts were in the work. Every corridor and ward was ablaze with the festal display: holly, evergreens, flags, vases, flowers, and festoons of paper, scrolls, ribbons, and banners—bearing texts, mottoes, and verses—for amongst the grateful tarts were some with the poetic, and others with artistic, instincts well developed—met the eye at every turn. In one of the dining-rooms the prominent feature was the emblazoned text, of letters patiently cut out from coloured paper, "He shall gather his people from all nations"—appropriate enough, considering that twenty-five different nationalities were represented at the Christmas festival. The feeling entertained of the officials found vent in special designs in honour of the surgeons and physicians, the matron and the secretary. These were laboriously written or formed of letters cut out from coloured paper on cardboard which is enframed in evergreen. One man, a Russian belonging to Riga, had expended nine hours and no mean amount of skill in illuminating texts and mottoes of his choice, surrounding them with painted floral decorations, the design and colouring of which seem to indicate a taste acquired in Japan. An Italian patient had converted the fireplace in his dormitory into a representation of the Nativity. The manger at Bethlehem was the central point of a grotto formed of holly and evergreens, pleasing enough, though hardly a faithful presentation of the somewhat arid characteristics of the Holy Land; the principal figures being cut out of potatoes, while paper sheep and shepherds were perched on impossible slopes of verdure. In the corridor leading to the chapel two well-chosen texts hung on each hand, one being "Let us go to the house of the Lord," and the other, "Walk ye in it." Loyal mottoes were numerous, showing that among the maritime portion of her Majesty's subjects attachment to the reigning family is strong. In one floral sentiment, occupying the post of honour in the dining-room of a ward, every one may fairly join, for it was "May the Seamen's Hospital Society flourish."

The Duke of Northumberland has given £200 to be expended in coals for distribution amongst the poor of Alnwick.

A statue of the late Mr. William Rathbone, the father of the present Liberal member for Liverpool, was unveiled, on Monday, in the Sefton Park. Mr. Rathbone took an active part in public affairs in the borough from about the year 1817 to his death, in 1868. The statue was unveiled by the senior magistrate of the borough, Mr. James Aikin, and was received on the part of the town by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Walker.

The first meeting for the year of the Surrey magistrates took place at the Sessions House, Newington-causeway, on Tuesday—Mr. E. H. L. Penrhyn presiding. The report of the Governor from the County Gaol stated that the total number in custody up to Dec. 22 was 109 males and thirty-three females. The committee had directed the Governor to take the necessary steps for having similar arrangements for the execution of criminals as had recently been adopted at Newgate and other prisons. These alterations had been carried out at a cost of £100. The House of Correction was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. There were 677 males and 149 females in custody. Six cases of insanity had been removed to Frobisher House Asylum. The boys were all healthy at the reformatory school at Byfleet. To the farm school two boys had been sent; to the ship Cornwall, two; to the Surrey Reformatory, one girl; and to Amos Coart Reformatory, one girl. The finance committee reported that for the quarter ending November the receipts had been £52,596, and the expenditure £22,494. There had been an increase in the county expenditure of £4911 over the previous year, principally caused for services required for the lunatic asylums. The receipts, however, had increased so far as to make the actual increase over the previous year's expenditure not more than £1400. The committee considered that a county rate of three farthings in the pound, which would produce £20,581, would be sufficient. The report from the Brookwood Asylum showed that there were 419 male and 551 female patients. At the Wandsworth Asylum there was reported to be room for forty-six patients. The patients numbered 1037—viz., 421 males and 616 females. These reports were adopted.

LORD NEAVES.

The Hon. Lord Neaves, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, died on the 23rd ult. at Charlotte-square, Edinburgh. He was born in 1800, the son of Charles Neaves, Esq., a Procurator of the Scottish Court of Admiralty, and was educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Bar of Scotland in 1822, and was, successively, Advocate Depute, 1841; Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, 1845; and Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1852. In 1854 he was appointed a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Neaves, and in 1858 became a Judge of the Court of Justiciary. He was twice elected Lord Rector of St Andrew's University—in 1872 and 1873. His Lordship married Miss Macdonald, daughter of Coll Macdonald, Esq., of Dalness. Lord Neaves held a prominent place amongst the literati of Edinburgh. Our portrait is from a photograph taken by Mr. John Horsburgh, of Edinburgh.

THE FIRE AT BROOKLYN THEATRE.

What playgoer has not read and trembled at the details of the terrible fire and panic which threw New York into mourning on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 5 last? The melodrama of "The Two Orphans" had attracted about 900 persons to the Brooklyn Theatre on the night in question, and the fire caught the flies during the last act. Three hundred perished. The gallery contained 425 persons. These, in rushing down a narrow staircase, broke away the balustrade, and were precipitated in a heap to the cellar of the building, where most of them miserably perished of suffocation and fire. More than 200 bodies were found in one charred heap, hardly recognisable. This was in the lobby of the theatre, to which the gallery stairs descended. Two actors, Mr. Claude Burrows and Mr. H. S. Murdock, perished. In one



THE LATE LORD NEAVES.

case an entire family was lost, leaving the house absolutely vacant. In another case, one man who is lost leaves a family of eight, quite helpless. A nurse, who had been permitted to take two small children with her to the theatre, was found with them tightly clasped in her arms, all three burned to a cinder. The scenes at the two Morgues were indescribably horrible and affecting. Thousands of persons stood in a line before the doors eager to enter to identify friends who, it was feared, had perished. Within, there were as many as the rooms would hold—men, women, and children—bending over the charred remains in the hope of identifying some one. Fully one half of the entire number burned were, however, beyond recognition, and in some cases persons disputed the possession of a body. The bodies of the unrecognised victims had a public funeral on Saturday, Dec. 9. One hundred and three bodies were buried in a large circular grave on Battle-hill, in the Greenwood Cemetery, and there were also thirty private funerals. One thousand troops, with a large civic procession, escorted the hearses bearing the coffins. Buildings were generally draped with mourning emblems, and business was entirely suspended. A relief committee in New York reported 177 cases of destitution among the relatives of the victims. Large subscriptions were made for their benefit. A monument will be erected in Greenwood Cemetery. The bodies of Murdoch and Burrows, the actors, who were burnt in the theatre, were buried on Sunday, the 10th ult., the theatrical profession attending.

Further portions of the general digest of endowed charities have been issued, from which we learn that the total gross income of charitable endowments in Merionethshire is £1057, of which £558 is devoted to educational purposes; and the total in Denbighshire £6126, of which £2508 is applied to educational purposes.



BURNING OF THE BROOKLYN THEATRE: THE RUINS.



CHRISTMAS WITH POOR JACK AT THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (LATE DREADNAUGHT), GREENWICH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 4.

The great annual fête of the Jour de l'An has come and gone. The weather, for a wonder, was extremely fine, and during the afternoon, when the Boulevards were crowded with promenaders, the occupants of the numerous *baraques*, which always make their appearance at this season of the year, did a remarkably brisk trade. In the evening the theatres and masked balls reaped golden gains, and the first day of the new year passed away amidst general festivity. There were the customary official receptions, both at Versailles and Paris; but their only noteworthy feature consisted in the fact that Marshal MacMahon received the visits of the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies without previously calling upon those functionaries. This change in the New Year ceremonial is one of the natural consequences of the Constitution voted last February.

The dispute between the Senate and the Chamber, apropos of their respective financial prerogatives, has terminated by a compromise. Certain credits, which had been negatived by the Chamber and adopted by the Senate, have now been accepted by the former assembly, notably the grant for the maintenance of the military chaplains and the allowance accorded to the Canons of St. Denis. Other credits, including several of a military character, were, however, again rejected by the Chamber; but the Senate did not push matters to extremes, and unanimously adopted the Budget with the alterations consented to by the Lower House. The debate on this subject in the Chamber was an interesting one, and M. Gambetta spoke forcibly in defence of the rights claimed by most of the Republican deputies. M. Jules Simon changed, however, the current of opinion by a remarkably subtle speech, and a compromise was eventually determined on. Of course, the Monarchical organs chronicle the victory of the Senate with no small delight. The Legislature has been prorogued until the 9th inst., and it is expected that the coming Parliamentary Session will open, in accordance with Constitutional usages, with a Message from Marshal MacMahon.

There was an extensive fire on Friday night at a large composite candle manufactory on the road to St. Denis. Owing to the large stock of stearine, palm oil, and other inflammable materials, the fire spread rapidly, and soon lighted up the whole of the north of Paris. As on the occasion of the recent conflagration in the Rue Martel, there was a deficiency of water, and many of the fire-engines were from this cause unable to render any assistance. Indeed, the fire was only extinguished late on Saturday morning. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the damage done is estimated at £100,000.

M. de Germiny, who, it is said, has fled to Belgium, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment by default; his accomplice, who is in the hands of the police, being only condemned to a fortnight's confinement.

M. Philippe Ferrari, the son of the late Duc de Galliera, whose princely gifts to the city of Genoa will be well recollect, has sent £800 to M. Greppo, president of the committee organised to succour the families of the transported Communists. It is announced that M. Ferrari, who is a naturalised Frenchman, and refused any allowance from his father during the latter's lifetime—supporting himself by acting as tutor at the College Chaptal—will come forward as a Radical candidate when a suitable Parliamentary vacancy occurs.

The Duchess of Galliera has offered the celebrated "Magdalene," by Canova, to the Museum of the Louvre.

The theatrical event of the week is the production, at the Théâtre Historique, of "Un Drame au Fond de la Mer," by M. Ferdinand Dugné, in which the spectator is made acquainted with many of the mysteries of the deep. In the principal tableau of the play, which represents the bottom of the ocean, gigantic crabs, a monster octopus, and other huge denizens of the deep glide onward through arcades of coral and amidst thick vegetation, while shoals of fish with glittering scales dart through the water like flights of birds in the air. The optical illusion is perfect, and the piece is a great success.

Lord Lyons presided, yesterday, at a fête given to the inmates of Miss Leigh's home for English children, 35, Boulevard Bineau. There was a superb Christmas-tree, heavily laden with choice bonbons, the gift of well-wishers to the institution. In addition, handsome dolls and toys were given to all the children, each being called up by name, and Lord Lyons smiled and nodded to them as they defiled before him with their prizes. After a prayer, speeches by the Rev. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Mansel, the singing of "God Save the Queen," three cheers for M. Galignani, the donor of the building, and three more for Lord Lyons, the children (waited on by ladies) had a sumptuous tea.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on Tuesday. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lisbon, which, he said, had a favourable influence upon the relations with England. The speech also mentioned various measures of reform in the Administration of the colonies which the Government will submit to the Legislature in the course of the Session. Queen Maria Pia was present with the King at the inaugural ceremony.

In aid of the proposed scientific expedition for the exploration of Central Africa the Government has granted £20,000.

ITALY.

The diplomatic body presented their felicitations to the King at the Quirinal on Sunday morning.

The Pope has received an address from the Roman nobility presenting their congratulations upon the new year. His Holiness, in the course of his reply, said:—"Formerly I willingly frequented aristocratic circles, but now I am obliged to remain in the Vatican. I cannot enter those circles for social intercourse, because I am prevented by circumstances." The Pope has also received Monsignor Stonor and Captain Feeling, secretary of the Catholic Union of Ireland, who, on behalf of the Irish Catholics, presented to his Holiness a magnificently illuminated copy of the Bull of the Immaculate Conception. It formed a thick folio volume, with a crimson velvet cover, ornamented with medallions and precious stones, and gold clasps set in diamonds. His Holiness graciously accepted the offering, and bestowed his special benediction on all who were in any way connected with the gift.

Accounts from Sicily are worse than ever. Telegrams which have reached Rome from Girgenti announce the capture by three brigands of a child, the son of a certain Antonio Reina, for whom they have demanded a ransom of 5000f. They had sent previously a requisition to Reina for a sum of money, and, this not having been paid, the child was captured in revenge. On Tuesday night the postal diligence between Palermo and Sciacca was assailed by brigands. The horses of the vehicle were shot, and a soldier of the mounted escort was killed. The solitary passenger inside was unhurt. The post-leg, containing 4000 lire, was carried off by the brigands.

GERMANY.

New-Year's Day being the seventieth anniversary of the beginning of the Emperor William's military career, his Majesty held a reception of all the commanding officers of the German Army. The weather being too doubtful for a parade, the celebration was confined to indoor ceremonies.

The Crown Prince, congratulating the Emperor, addressed him in a speech in which he described his Majesty as the type of all soldierly virtues, and the creator of the military organisation which had contributed once more firmly to consolidate Prussia for the purpose of raising Germany to her former greatness. Some years ago, on a similar occasion, his Majesty had received the congratulations of the army and people of Prussia, but to-day it was the army and the united races of Germany that paid him honour as a victorious General and her restorer. A retrospective glance at the commencement of his military career recalled times of the most profound distress, but it also brought to their memory the restoration which had come at last, and deeds which in the history of the world will ever be inseparably united with the name of the Emperor William. The German army firmly united for the defence of the Fatherland was the guardian of freedom and unity, and since the introduction by the Emperor of the organisation which had enabled the Prussian army to fulfil its mission, it had become in the last terrible war the common property of the nation. As in those anxious days when a hostile attack was threatening, the German Princes and people had flocked round the King, willing and eager to fight to the death under his leadership, until the German Empire arose again in new splendour and the hereditary Imperial crown was presented to his Majesty on the field of battle, so, to-day, the German people, firmly united and prepared for defence, were inspired by ardent wishes for the preserver and protector of peace.

The Emperor delivered the following reply:—

If all the gentlemen whose presence here to-day affords me especial pleasure agree with the sentiments expressed by my son, I may esteem myself all the more happy, and I first tender you my thanks on that account. When I look back upon the day when I entered the army, I cannot but remember the state of affairs which then existed, and therefore from the moment when my father's hand led me into the army, and throughout my life up to the pleasurable occasion afforded me to-day, my first thought has been to give humble thanks to the Arbiter of our destinies. My position has led to the greater part of my life being devoted to the army. My gratitude is consequently due to all those who have accompanied me in my military career and seconded my efforts. I always remember them with pleasure. I have to thank the valour, devotion, and constancy of the army for the position which I now occupy. From Fehrbellin to the last gloriously-ended war, the deeds of the Brandenburg-Pruisian army are ennobled imperishably in the annals of the world's history. Prussia has become what she is chiefly through the army. I beg those who represent the army in my presence to-day to convey to all those whom they represent my personal thanks, which they well merit, as I have been able to convince myself for a long time past of the sentiments and spirit by which the army is animated—a spirit which, in conjunction with that of the German troops, has been successful in creating a united Germany and a united army.

The eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany has received from the King of Portugal, by the hands of the Portuguese Envoy at Berlin, the order of the Tower and Sword, which has been conferred on him.

Dr. Friedberg has been appointed Secretary of State to the Imperial Administration of Justice under the appellation of Actual Privy Councillor and with the title of Excellency.

The Imperial Privy Councillor, Dr. Michaelis, of the Imperial Chancery, has been nominated director of that department.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Urgent representations by the Hungarian as well as Austrian Minister of Finance were made at a Cabinet Council recently held in Vienna. The condition of both halves of the empire is such that further calls upon taxpayers are strongly objected to.

AMERICA.

The political dead-lock continues. In Louisiana both parties have a Legislature, each of which has named a Governor of the State. Some particulars of the doings in Louisiana are supplied by the *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia in a telegram dated Jan. 2:—

Two Governments are established in Louisiana. Governor Kellogg has garrisoned the State House with police, refusing to admit any members of the Legislature excepting those holding Returning Board certificates. The Democrats marched to the State House, demanding admission. General Badger, commanding the police, refused to admit them, and the Democrats withdrew, amid cheers from the crowd, after reading a protest.

The Republican Legislature organised in the State House, and the Democratic in St. Patrick's Hall. Each Legislature claims to be a quorum. The Republicans elected Michael Hahn Speaker; the Democrats elected Louis Bush. The Republican Senate being without a quorum, waited till the Democratic Senate sent the usual committee to the Governor to receive his message, when the sergeant-at-arms captured one Democratic senator, and brought him into the Chamber. Thereupon the Republican Senate was organised, and immediately passed resolutions seating two men named Kelso and Baker, provided the Senators returned as elected from their districts did not present themselves.

Governor Kellogg sent his message to the Republican Legislature, which passed a resolution declaring that armed resistance existed in Louisiana, and calling upon the President for military interference. Quietness prevailed. Chairman Hewett, of the Democratic committee, sent a telegram to New Orleans exhorting the Democrats to maintain a peaceful attitude. The Federal troops remained under arms in their barracks, communicating with the State House by a private passage; but they were not called out. The Republicans declare Packard as Governor, the Democrats announce Nichols. The taxpayers generally declare they will pay taxes to the Democratic Government only.

Mr. Drew (Democrat) has been inaugurated in the office of Governor of Florida.

Mr. Tilden, in his speech on the occasion of installing the new Governor of New York, dwelt impressively upon the reforms effected in New York. He made no allusion to national political questions.

The public debt of the States was increased during December, 1876, by 3,585,000 dols. The coin in the treasury amounts to 96,517,000 dols., and the currency to 9,484,000 dols.

Another American bank robbery is reported in a despatch from Cincinnati published in the New York papers. On the 13th ult. the banking house of William M. Ream, at Somerset, Perry county, was entered by four masked men, and over 10,000 dols. stolen. Mr. Ream was awakened about one a.m. by two masked men, who seized his wrists, while two others stood at the foot of the bed with revolvers. He was compelled to accompany three of the men to the vault, and to unlock the door, when the thieves took 10,200 dols., leaving gold and silver coin and bonds untouched. Mr. Ream was then gagged and bound to a chair; and the fourth robber, who had been watching Mrs. Ream, to prevent her giving an alarm, having been summoned, the whole party went away. Mr. Ream was not released until nearly daylight, his wife expecting to be killed if she gave the alarm. It is supposed that one of the robbers gained an entrance to the house early in the evening, and afterwards admitted his associates, as no doors were forced.

A disastrous railway accident has happened in Ohio, on the Lake Shore Railroad, at Ashtabula, Northern Ohio. About eight o'clock, on Friday evening, last week, a Pacific express train going west in a heavy snowstorm, with seven cars drawn by two locomotives, was behind time. The train, while on an iron bridge over the Ashtabula Creek, just before reaching the station, broke through, and the entire train fell into the creek, which is here six feet deep. The work of rescue of the hurt and recovery of the bodies had to be prosecuted in intense cold and deep snow. The bridge which fell was an iron truss bridge, eleven years old, 150 ft. span, 69 ft. above the creek.

The train was moving slowly preparatory to stopping at the station. The railway officials declare that the bridge was recently examined and was in sound condition. Of 159 persons in the train only seven escaped unharmed; fifty-two others were saved alive, more or less injured, and 120 were killed on the spot. About fifty bodies were taken from the wreck, burnt and mangled so horribly that only three were recognisable. The stories of the survivors give heartrending details. Except the leading locomotive, every car was wrecked. The ice covering the creek also gave way under the weight of the fallen train, the carriages caught fire, and the wreck burnt till midnight, and the storm raged till the next morning, preventing relief reaching the spot. A train sent from Cleveland, fifty-five miles west, with physicians and nurses, did not reach Ashtabula till next morning. The snow had been falling for two days, and an almost incessant fierce gale blew from Lake Erie. The intense cold of the night—one of the worst ever experienced—caused dreadful sufferings to the wounded and dying.

The British ship *Circassian*, which had gone ashore on the coast of Long Island, went to pieces on Friday night, last week. The captain, the third mate, ten of the crew, and sixteen wrecks were drowned.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislative Assembly was opened on Wednesday.

A strike of all the engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway has taken place, and at Belleville the military has been called out to assist the civil power. But it is announced from Toronto that the strike is at an end.

CHINA.

The following private telegram, dated Pekin, Dec. 16, has been received in London:—"Chung-Shih, Governor of Shung-ching, dead—his brother, Chung-How, succeeding him. Two new Ministers appointed to Yamén—Li-Hung-Tsao, tutor to late Emperor, and Ching-Lien, personal friend of present Emperor's father. Both are members of Grand Secretariat. All members of Grand Secretariat are now members of Yamén of Foreign Affairs. Tso-Chung-T'ang making considerable headway against Yakoob Beg."

Sir Thomas Wade, in reply to an address which was presented to him on the occasion of his leaving Shanghai, after having been a British Representative in China for thirty-four years, referred to the Chefoo agreement, and admitted that, in the recommendations submitted to the English Government, he had been influenced by other considerations than those of trade. He wished also to prevent the recurrence of outrages, for it was from such events as the Yunnan affair that they had to apprehend misunderstandings prejudicial to British interests in China, whether moral or material. He felt convinced that, when the barriers between China and foreign nations were removed, there would be nothing to hinder the Chinese from becoming in intelligence and strength the equals of the greatest Powers on earth.

The Melbourne Eleven played the English cricketers, last Saturday, and won.

The Belgian Ministry of War has ordered four cupola ships for the defence of the Scheldt.

It is stated in a special telegram from Egypt to the *Daily News* that the December receipts of the New Public Debt Office amount to £750,000 sterling.

The King of Denmark has consented to become the "protector" and the Crown Prince the "president" of the Geographical Society of Copenhagen.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. F. P. Barlee, Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

The death of the Russian Rear-Admiral Alexander von Moeller is announced. Admiral von Moeller took part in all the principal naval campaigns of Russia since 1823. He fought in the battle of Navarino and served at the blockade of the Dardanelles. From 1823 to 1826 he accompanied Admiral von Kotzebue in his cruise round the world.

The following emigrant-vessels have been dispatched from London by the Agent-General for New Zealand in December:—The Fernglen, with 254 emigrants for Hawkes Bay, and the Northampton, with 334 for Wellington and Westland. The ships Rangitiki for Canterbury, the Jessie Osborne for Auckland, the Waitara for Hawkes Bay, and the Oamaru for Otago, which were dispatched, during September last, with a total number of 1079 emigrants, are all reported as having arrived at their destinations, all well.

Some particulars are telegraphed by the correspondent of the *Times* at Delhi of the fatal accident to Captain Clayton, of the 9th Lancers, of which we heard last week. Various accounts are given of the cause of the accident. One attributes it to a collision with another player; another statement is that the pony, rearing, threw its rider, who, when picked up, was found to have sustained severe injury to the spine. He lingered in a state of unconsciousness for some hours, and died during the night. He was buried with military honours.

A native merchant, by name Narain Rungiah Chetty, living at Prodaher, in the Cuddapah district, has for more than two months past been feeding at his own expense upwards of 2000 people daily. He commenced by giving cooked rice, and the number of applicants for his bounty rose to 8000. After a fortnight he discontinued giving rice and substituted a paste made of ragib, known in Tamil as "kooloo." This, it is stated, he is continuing to supply at considerable cost. Narain Rungiah Chetty has no stored grain with him, but purchases what he requires in the Madras market at six measures the rupee, and it is carried by rail to Prodaher. The *Madras Atheneum* expresses its opinion that a kind word or a brief friendly recognition from Government to Narain Rungiah Chetty would not be out of place.

A very exhaustive report on the railway system of New South Wales has been made to the Parliament of the colony by Mr. John Rae, the Commissioner of Railways there. It enters fully into the history of the construction and capacity of the various lines, and deals with the minutest incidents connected with their working in a way which at least serves to measure the pride of the colonists in their possessions. New South Wales has three railways—the Great Southern, the Great Western, and the Great Northern; and at the end of 1875 they had an aggregate length of 437 miles in operation, while a further 251 miles were in process of construction. The cost of constructing these 437 miles of railway, including rolling stock, machinery, and workshops, was £7,245,379, or £16,579 per mile. In 1875 the traffic yielded a net revenue on this capital of £4 7s. 11d. per cent, the gross receipts being £614,648, and the working expenses £296,174. This return does not quite meet the interest which the colony has to pay on its debt raised to build these railways, most of it having been contracted at 5 per cent; but, considering the incompleteness of everything in a newly-opened country, it is not unsatisfactory. If the extensions pay as well, the colonists will have no reason to be dissatisfied, and hitherto each extension appears to have justified itself by results.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A CABINET COUNCIL IN DOWNING-STREET.

We are enabled, through the privileges accorded to our Artists, to print this week faithful pictures of the rooms in which the preliminary and full Conferences have been held in Constantinople, and of the room in which the Cabinet Councils of our own Government take place in Downing-street.

Only second in importance to the momentous Conference of the Plenipotentiaries of the leading European Powers at the Capital of Turkey may the recent deliberations of Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues be considered. The Cabinet Council, on New-Year's Day, was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers save the Marquis of Salisbury, whose despatches on the action of the Turkish Government in all probability foamed the principal theme of discussion, if discussion there was. There is something characteristic of the practical and business-like nature of our Government in the plain and unpretentious appearance of the small house in Downing-street, which serves as the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury and as the place where the Cabinet Councils are held. Many in the crowd that assembled in Downing-street on Monday last to watch the Ministers as they arrived must have been struck with the meanness of the exterior of the Prime Minister's residence, compared with the palatial edifices of the adjacent Foreign Office and Treasury. Yet the interior is apparently comfortable and roomy enough, to judge from the Illustration, drawn by our Artist, who was courteously permitted to make a sketch of the sanctum sanctorum, and to whom the positions occupied at the table by the Cabinet when in Council were pointed out. So business-like are the appointments of this apartment, that a visitor is reminded of the board-room of an important company. As will be observed, it is of good dimensions and absolutely free from luxury of any kind. Every care is taken, of course, to secure secrecy. Thus there are double doors and double windows, the latter looking upon St. James's Park. A quiet tone pervades the room. The Brussels carpet is neither too new nor too old. The walls are painted a light tint of green; and the two pairs of pillars, with Corinthian capitals, at the further end are white. On the marble mantelpiece are a clock in a plain oak case, an almanack in a plain frame, and a date-recorder. Facing each seat at the green-baize-covered table is a large blotting-pad, with pens and ink, for every Minister; and at each end is a stationery-case, well supplied with note-paper and envelopes. As for the statesmen seated round the table, they look to the full as business-like as their surroundings. They will be readily recognised. On the right hand side sits the Earl of Beaconsfield, having to his left the Earl of Derby (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and to his right Lord Cairns (the Lord Chancellor); next to whom is the Duke of Richmond (President of the Council). The chair at the end of the table nearest the spectator is filled by the Earl of Carnarvon (Colonial Secretary), who is faced by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross (Home Secretary); the Ministers on the left-hand side of the table, counting them from Lord Carnarvon's end, being respectively Lord John Manners (Postmaster-General), the Right Hon. Ward Hunt (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy (Secretary for War).

We may add that, so critical was the state of affairs in the East deemed to be during the last fortnight of 1876, that both the Prime Minister and Lord Derby remained in town over the Christmas Holidays; and that, in fact, ever since the prorogation of Parliament, the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Foreign Secretary have had scant relaxation.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Of the representatives of the Great Powers who assembled at the Russian Embassy, to arrive, if possible, at an amicable settlement of the Eastern Question, was unattended by any of the Turkish Ministers. It was confined to the Plenipotentiaries of the Foreign Powers concerned in the Treaty of Paris, and was held, early in December, in the room of the Russian Embassy, sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior. General Ignatief, the Russian Ambassador, presided, as the senior Minister at Constantinople. The General is represented in our front Engraving seated to the left of the Marquis of Salisbury, her Majesty's special Delegate, who is standing. The portrait above General Ignatief is a likeness of the Emperor of Russia. The remaining members of this preliminary Conference, taking them from the left of the Chairman, are respectively, the Comte de Chaudordy and the Comte de Bourgoing (the former French Ambassador at Madrid, the latter French Ambassador at Constantinople, joint representatives of the French Republic), Count Zichy (the Austrian Ambassador), Baron Werther (Ambassador of Germany), Baron Calice (the Austrian Agent at Bucharest), Count Corti (the Italian Minister), and Sir Henry Elliot (British Ambassador at Constantinople); behind whom is seated the Secretary of the Conference, M. de Morny.

At the close of the preliminary Conference the recommendations of the Plenipotentiaries are said to have been summed up in the proposal that the insurgent provinces should have "an administrative autonomy, the introduction of which was to be controlled by a European Commission, supported by a foreign armed force, endowed with the functions of an international police." A more particular account states that the union of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the division of Bulgaria into two, were recommended, the three governments to be placed under the authority of Christian rulers, nominated by the Porte, but "subject to the advice and approval of the Powers." A Mixed International Commission was proposed for the purpose of watching over the execution of such reforms as were proposed in the Andrássy Note and the Berlin Memorandum. Another point in the recommendations related to the protection of this International Commission of Supervision by a corps of military gendarmerie, "recruited from volunteers of neutral States, placed under the orders of the provincial governors, wearing the Turkish cockade and badge, paid by Turkey or by her reformed provinces, and destined to complete and reinforce the corps of Zapties."

An earlier despatch from the *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent had it that "The definite result of the *pourparlers* has been that Russia, in conformity with the views expressed by no Ambassador so strongly as by Lord Salisbury, has abandoned all intention of proposing the occupation by the Emperor's troops of Bulgaria. But General Ignatief has substituted for this proposition a scheme that includes a temporary occupation by a Belgian force. The project has been discussed by the Ambassadors of all the Powers, and has been approved by all of them—Lord Salisbury's adhesion being understood to be *ad referendum*. The British Ambassador has telegraphed to London for fresh instructions in connection with the new scheme; and Count Schouvaloff, I am informed, has been instructed to go to Brussels for the purpose of conferring with the King of the Belgians. As far as I can learn here, the present decision of the Porte is that the Belgian device is absolutely inadmissible, and the same view has been taken about a Swiss occupation—an idea that has also been contemplated."

THE PLENARY CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

An Illustration of the Full Conference, also from the sketches of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, forms the Extra Supplement issued with this week's Number. It was opened in the grand saloon of the Turkish Admiralty, on Saturday, Dec. 23 last. This palace of the Turkish Minister of Marine was shown in an Engraving printed on page 596 of the *Illustrated London News* for Dec. 23. It is a substantial, square building looking on the Golden Horn; and adjoining it is the naval arsenal. The luxury of the Conference saloon forms the greatest possible contrast to the homely chamber which is the scene of the Cabinet Councils in Downing-street. A mere glance at our two Engravings will make this manifest. Whilst the furniture in Downing-street is studiously plain, this magnificent apartment in the Turkish Admiralty is radiant with colour and embellished to a high degree, the painted ceiling glowing with all the colours of the rainbow; the brilliant chandeliers being of red and white, to match the dark red, and white lace, curtains that veil the windows; the hues of the luxurious Turkish carpet, and of the chairs with red-silk linings, contrasting richly with the cream-coloured walls; and many-hued vases resting on the white-marble mantelpiece, above which is a lofty mirror. Seated at the round table, it will be noted, are Safvet Pasha (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Edhem Pasha (Turkish Ambassador at Berlin), as representatives of the Sublime Porte; Baron Werther, the Resident German Ambassador at Constantinople; Count Zichy, the Resident Ambassador of Austria; Baron Calice, the Austrian Agent at Bucharest; the Comte de Bourgoing, the Resident Ambassador of France; the Comte de Chaudordy, French Ambassador at Madrid; Sir Henry Elliot, Resident Ambassador of England; the Marquis of Salisbury, the Special Plenipotentiary from England; Count Corti, the Resident Minister of Italy; and General Ignatief, the Resident Ambassador of Russia. At the small table near the windows are seated the three secretaries of the Conference, one of whom, M. de Morny, is also included in our Special Artist's sketch of the Preliminary Conference.

Coming to the deliberations of the Conference, we were informed by Baron Reuter's agent at Constantinople that, at the first meeting, on Dec. 23,

Safvet Pasha, in opening the proceedings, made reference to the liberal views of the Sublime Porte, which, he said, was ready to grant its subjects all privileges that were not contrary to the dignity and integrity of the empire. The Conference first proceeded to verify the full powers of the Plenipotentiaries. A short time after the opening of the Conference salvoes of artillery were heard, and Safvet Pasha explained that the salutes announced the promulgation of the Constitution, which would effect a complete change in the state of Turkey. An analysis of the results of the labours of the preliminary conference was afterwards presented to Safvet Pasha, who asked for time to enable him to examine the documents.

The description of the first sitting given by the correspondent of the *Daily News* further informed us that

Safvet Pasha read an address to the Powers most conciliatory in its nature, in which he proved conclusively that no atrocities were ever committed in Bulgaria—that Europe has been unfortunately deceived, imposed on by travellers, who had no other object in view but to malign the gentle and compassionate Turk. Hereupon Lord Salisbury interrupted, remarking that he reserved his opinion on these matters, and then begged the orator to proceed. Safvet Pasha proceeded, remarking that Servia was violating the armistice, and doing other very improper things. Whereupon Lord Salisbury again interrupted, and wished to know what this had to do with the question before them. Then the Turkish delegates, seeing no preamble giving reasons for the measures of the project, asked if no reasons would be given for the strange revolution proposed; but they were informed that the Conference had none to give.

We were next assured by Reuter's agent that

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his audience of the Sultan, on Dec. 23, informed his Majesty that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Powers during the preliminary Conferences. This agreement had resulted in a programme being drawn up which had already been semi-officially communicated to the Porte. His Lordship recommended the Sultan to accept the proposals of the Powers. His Majesty replied that he greatly regretted to be compelled to decline giving his adhesion, as his powers were limited by the Constitution. The Marquis then observed that in that case Turkey must not count upon either money or men from England, who would leave Turkey to her fate. The Sultan rejoined that it was useless to press him, since if he accepted the proposals he risked his crown and his life. Lord Salisbury asked his Majesty on what he would rely for his defence in the event of war. His Majesty replied that his army and his people would defend him, but he could not count upon them if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his people. At the close of the interview Lord Salisbury informed the Sultan that he would be compelled to withdraw the British fleet, in order to obviate any erroneous idea that the fleet supported Turkey in resisting the will of Europe.

On leaving the Sultan's presence Lord Salisbury telephoned to Vice-Admiral Drummond to withdraw his fleet immediately from Turkish waters. The Admiral asked authority to winter at Salonica, but his Lordship not consenting, part of the fleet sailed for the Piraeus, while the remainder proceeded to Malta.

The second meeting of the Conference took place on Thursday, Dec. 28. According to the *Times'* advices from Vienna, the prolongation of the armistice for two months was accepted almost without a discussion, and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries declared their readiness to enter into the discussion of the points drawn up by the Conference, but only on the condition that they might bring forward their counter-proposals, which should be placed on a par with the proposals of the Powers, and form, not less than the latter, a basis of discussion at the Conference. This condition was taken *ad referendum* by the Plenipotentiaries.

On Saturday last, Dec. 30, when the Conference met again, the Turks were not ready with their proposals. According to the despatches to the *Telegraph* from Pera,

A period of delay necessarily ensued, and the Comte de Chaudordy seized the occasion to read an explanation to the effect that the European powers seemed to have formed an incorrect conception of the European positions. The idea of an occupation, he said, had been completely abandoned. The proposal to form a military escort, and which would consist of 2000 troops supplied by a neutral Power, could not possibly be called occupation; nor had the Powers suggested anything that would impugn the independence or honour of the Ottoman Empire. General Ignatief followed, and urged the Porte to accept the propositions as they stood, adding that his instructions from head-quarters justified him in saying that Russia had absolutely reached the limit of her concessions. Lord Salisbury and other Plenipotentiaries enforced the line taken by the Comte de Chaudordy. After waiting some time, as the counter-proposals did not arrive, the Conference adjourned until Monday.

The Ottoman counter-propositions were sent to all the delegates late last Saturday night, and the representatives held on Sunday an informal meeting at the house of General Ignatief, to consider what should be done under the circumstances. The *Telegraph* is informed from Pera that—

The Turks propose a system of administration differing but slightly from that drawn out by the Powers; but the Porte ignores the questions of a gendarmerie and an International Commission; it refuses absolutely an amnesty to the Bulgarian prisoners, also the appointment of Governors for five years, subject to the approval of the Powers, the financial arrangements proposed, and a number of other important provisions. The Porte suggests no guarantee. Some of the Delegates—Russia, Germany, Austria, and France—thereupon sharply declared that they could not act further with the Porte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion and pass to measures of a decided nature; but, after they had listened to the moderate counsels of the English delegates, calmer views prevailed. General Ignatief, however, read to the representatives of the European Powers a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff directing him not to listen to any counter-propositions whatever.

The fourth sitting of the Plenary Conference was held last Monday, and of what occurred we have the following brief statement:—

Lord Salisbury expressed the views of the Plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter-proposals. During the discussion which ensued, the Turkish delegates enumerated the points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly—the organisation of a local gendarmerie with foreign participation, the question of an International Commission, and the extension of Servian territory. The Plenipotentiaries having asked if this declaration was tantamount to an absolute refusal, the Turkish delegates replied that they must refer to the Porte.

The following reassuring telegram, through Reuter's agency, reached us at the time of going to press with our first edition:—"Constantinople, Jan. 3, six p.m.—The apprehensions of a rupture with the Porte continue to diminish, and it is considered probable, from the more conciliatory feeling now prevalent, that the Porte, at to-morrow's sitting of the Conference, will not reject the proposals of the Powers. The Plenipotentiaries, on their side, appear disposed to make some slight concessions. Should these anticipations be realised, negotiations will be resumed, to-morrow, between the Plenipotentiaries and the Turkish delegates, and will regularly continue. It is believed that a pacific solution may yet be looked for."

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

We are likewise indebted to our Special Artist at Constantinople for the animated sketch of the ceremony of proclaiming the new Constitution devised by Midhat Pasha for curing the ills of Turkey. The Turkish Constitution proclaimed on Dec. 23 at Constantinople promises complete religious toleration, liberty of the press, and compulsory education. All subjects of the Ottoman Empire are declared equal before the law. A Legislature is to be formed, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The "initiative in framing the laws is to rest with the Ministers and the deputies." The provincial Government is to be conducted "on the principle of decentralisation."

The ceremony of promulgation, pictured by our Special Artist, took place in front of the Sublime Porte, on Saturday, Dec. 23, the first day of the Conference. The *Globe's* "own correspondent," who had just arrived at Constantinople, gives the following account of the ceremony:—"The Sublime Porte is situated on an eminence of Stamboul, about half a mile from the bridge across the Golden Horn, and commands a splendid view of the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus, Pera, and Scutari. A narrow street leads up to it, over ankle-deep mud, and just now soaked with the rain which had been falling at intervals since daybreak. The square in front of the Sublime Porte was already tolerably filled when I reached it. Presently the sound of a military band was heard, and soldiers were formed up by companies to keep the ground. Their work was hardly done when a flourish of trumpets announced, in a deluge of rain, the approach of the Grand Vizier's representative. Accompanied by a brilliant staff, he walked in solemn procession from one of the main gates of the building to the huge crimson-covered chair which had been set up for him in front of the centre facade. With difficulty he climbed up into it, not by steps of pearl, and agate, and diamonds, such as we read of in the 'Arabian Nights,' but—believe it, ye sons of the Prophet—by an ordinary commonplace ladder, and with a green silk umbrella held over him by his secretary, commenced reading the Constitution. A solemn silence prevailed during the time he was speaking, broken only once when the soldiers allowed the mob to surge through their ranks. In clear and sonorous tone, in a voice distinctly heard at a considerable distance, he made known to the people the will of their Sultan. The reading of the document occupied some twenty minutes; at its finish he descended from the chair of state amid the clash of music and the fervid ejaculations of the crowd, and, in as orderly a procession as the drenching rain would admit, moved off again with his suite to the interior of the building."

It is mentioned as a curious fact that Midhat Pasha has been the first to violate his own Constitution by revoking the law suspending the interest on the national debt. A correspondent adds, "There is no money to pay the interest, it is true, but there is no law against paying now, which is a concession the bondholders will appreciate."

The Stalybridge Town Council, on Wednesday evening, resolved to apply to the Education Department for the dissolution of the school board for that town.

The Duke of Marlborough will assume the government of Ireland on the 10th inst., and enter the city with a military and civic ceremonial.

The armour-plated ship *Alexandra*, which was commissioned at Chatham Dockyard, on Monday, by Captain Fitzroy, as the new flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, will be ready for sea about the middle of February.

About a month ago a telegram was received by the Port Admiral at Queenstown, purporting to come from the Admiralty, directing the gun-boat *Goshawk* immediately to proceed to Gibraltar. After she had sailed it was discovered that the order was a forgery, and every effort was made to intercept her. Having put in at Vigo through stress of weather, the Captain there found a telegram instructing him to return, and telling him that he had been made the victim of a hoax.

The *Era Almanack* for the present year is, perhaps, the best number of the series. Mr. Edward Ledger improves in the conduct of his interesting annual. It contains loads of advertisements, some of them intensely curious, and many instructive articles by Mr. E. L. Blanchard and others—such as his "History of the Adelphi and other Theatres," many theatrical scraps, and anecdotes without end. Its statistical tables are, besides, really valuable. The present number consists of more than a hundred closely-printed pages on many subjects profitable to be understood by professors of the dramatic art.

A town meeting was held at Birmingham, on Wednesday, for the purpose of deciding upon the most fitting tribute to the memory of the late George Dawson. The Mayor presided, and there was an influential attendance. On the motion of Alderman Chamberlain, M.P., seconded by Mr. Thomas Lloyd, it was resolved that it was desirable to recognise and perpetuate the memory of the great and long-continued services rendered, not only to the borough but to the community at large, by the public life and labours of the deceased gentleman. On the motion of Mr. R. W. Dale, it was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a statue. A committee was formed for carrying out the object.

The Queen has conferred the Albert medal of the second class on Mr. Ernest William Owens, second mate of the ship *Compadre*, of Liverpool, for his gallant conduct in jumping overboard and saving the life of Duncan M'Kay, an apprentice, who had been washed overboard during a severe gale off Cape Horn. The occurrence took place on the morning of Aug. 23, 1875, and was attended with considerable danger, as M'Kay, who had been injured, was in a fainting condition, and Mr. Owens wore oilskins and seaboots besides heavy clothing, which was saturated with water. Mr. Owens, whose hands were benumbed with cold, supported M'Kay until a rope was thrown to them, which he with difficulty wound round M'Kay's body and his own wrist, and both were, after several efforts, taken on board the vessel. Charles Pratt, aged twelve years, the son of Mr. R. C. Pratt, J.P., of Kinsale, seeing a little boy nine years of age drowning near the Long Quay, jumped off the quay, a height of ten feet, caught the little fellow in the water, and landed him safely at a slip close by.



THE EASTERN QUESTION: A CABINET COUNCIL IN DOWNING-STREET.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, William; Vicar of Upton, to be Rector of Paston.
 Baker, James, Rector of Lanteglos.
 Brodick, Alan; Rector of Broughton-Gifford, Salisbury.
 Burnaby, Robert William; Vicar of St. Barnabas, St. Marylebone.
 Davies, John; Perpetual Curate of Llangoven with Penyclawdd.
 Holman, W. H., Curate; Vicar of Thanington.
 Hopkins, H. G.; Vicar of St. Philip and James, Clifton, York.
 Keogh, G. P.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Stratford; Rector of Huggate, Yorkshire.
 Mackie, J.; Chaplain Bristol Royal Infirmary; Rector of Filton, Gloucestershire.
 Poole, H. J.; Rector of Stowell.
 Rendell, Leigh Thomas; Vicar of Bishop's Tachbrook.
 Smith, Albert, Vicar; Rural Dean of Wendover.
 Smith, A. F., Curate of Littlebourne; Vicar of Betherston.
 Steele, William, Vicar of St. Mary's, Knutton; Vicar of Wolstanton.
 Wyncoll, Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Dudley.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposes to leave Addington Park for three weeks. Letters for his Grace to be addressed to the chaplain, Lambeth Palace. All communications respecting the diocese of Truro to be addressed to the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors'-commons.

The *Guardian* has been informed that the Government have determined to bring in a bill for the foundation of four new bishoprics, and that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have been requested to name which, in their opinion, are the most pressing cases.

Christ Church, West Bromwich, was reopened, on Thursday week, after repairs estimated at about £3000, inclusive of a new organ, valued at £500. At the luncheon the Bishop of Lichfield urged the necessity not only of a division of his extensive diocese, but also of the archdeaconry of Stafford.

St. Mary's, Huntingdon, was reopened, on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of Ely, after a restoration which included a splendid stained-glass window in the chancel, given by Archdeacon Bathurst; a new oak roof to the chancel; and a stone pulpit by the lay rector, the Earl of Sandwich. The church has been entirely reseated, and a new peal of eight bells has been provided by Mr. E. M. Maile, the parish warden.

Lord Ebury has written to contradict a statement which has been published that he intended to join the religious body known as the Free Church of England. The statement seems to have been founded on a letter which Lord Ebury wrote to the Bishop of Rochester refusing to subscribe towards the establishment of the see of St. Albans and the restoration of the abbey on account of the prevalence of Ritualism in the Church. In the letter Lord Ebury had avowed that he had "seen with interest" the rise of the religious body in question.

Two memorial windows have been lately fixed in the old Norman church of St. Mary Hurley, Berks—one of them being in memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. F. J. Wethered, who died in 1867. The glass is painted by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.—Another stained-glass window of unusual beauty has been erected in All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. John Dixon. It is a three-light window, representing "The Journey of the Kings," "The Adoration," and "The Flight into Egypt," and is from the studio of Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The chancel of Wickhambreux church, Kent, was reopened, on St. Thomas's Day, after extensive restoration. The walls of the chancel and nave have also been tiled to a height of six feet from the ground, and the nave roof and walls extensively coloured in the style of some old work found. An organ-chamber has been added, and new fittings to the chancel. The works have been carried out under Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of South-square, Gray's-inn, and a large amount of the money raised has been contributed by the Misses Robertson out of the profits of concerts given by them for the purpose.

The following testimonials to clergymen are reported in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. J. W. Corbet, B.A., on his leaving the sole charge of Newnham-with-Mapledurwell, Hants—an elegant inkstand, with glass shade and stand; also a gold pen, with silver telescopic pen and pencil-holder, with an appropriate address. The Rev. Dr. Finch (many years curate in charge of St. James's, Garlick-Hithe)—a silver inkstand, by the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, as a testimony of their esteem and affection, and as a mark of their appreciation of his efficient and careful discharge of his duties during his connection with that parish.

St. James's Church, Hatcham, was crowded by an immense congregation on Sunday morning, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Tooth, the inhibited Vicar. During a portion of the service much excitement was caused by a small body of persons shouting "Go to Rome!" "No Popery!" and other cries. Some scuffles took place. It has been ascertained that the Bishop of Rochester will not take any action with reference to the Rev. Arthur Tooth's contumacious defiance of the law, and that he leaves the parishioners to take their own course in the matter. Application will therefore be made by the complainants in the case to the Court of Arches at an early date to enforce obedience to its judgment.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

The mathematical tripos examination began on Monday morning. There are 110 candidates, who are distributed among the various colleges thus:—St. Peter's, 4; Pembroke, 6; Clare, 3; Caius, 3; Trinity Hall, 4; Corpus, 6; King's, 2; Queen's, 6; St. Catherine's, 4; Jesus, 5; Christ's, 9; St. John's, 22; Trinity, 22; Emmanuel, 7; Sidney, 4; Downing, 3; non-collegiate, 1. The first part of the examination will extend over four days this week. The candidates deserving honours will go in again for "place" on the 15th inst.

Mr. C. F. Findley, B.A., bracketed tenth wrangler, 1876, has been elected to a fellowship at Trinity Hall.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the adjudicators of the Hulsean Prize will give a premium of about £75 this year for the best dissertation on "Montanism: its History and Teaching." Candidates, who must be under the standing of M.A., are to send their essay by October.

The late pupils of Canon Farrar at Marlborough have raised the sum of £250 for a testimonial for presentation to their distinguished master. In accordance with his wish, over £100 has been invested to found "the Farrar prize," for the best examination in English language and literature. A full-sized portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, the first master of the college, has been presented to the college. It was painted by Sir William Boxall, and will be placed in the hall. Gilbert Elliot, a pupil at the College School, Stratford-on-Avon, has been elected to a scholarship at Marlborough School, gaining eighth place out of sixty-eight candidates.

The Rev. Edward Harris, one of the higher assistant masters in Clifton College, has been chosen Head Master of the Exeter Grammar School.

Salisbury School has recently been established, under the wardenship of the Rev. W. Baker, M.A. The school is intended "to supply, at moderate terms, a thoroughly sound

education, in accordance with the requirements of the present day." The Higher School consists of a Classical and a Modern side, and every pupil above the age of fourteen is required to decide under which he shall be classed. The Head Master is the Rev. W. H. A. Emra. The religious teaching is in accordance with the Church of England.

A scheme by which several charities at Sevenoaks, Kent, are consolidated as the Sevenoaks Grammar School has been proposed. Provision is also made for an elementary school.

ADDRESS TO CHILDREN BY DEAN STANLEY.

As usual on Innocents' Day, a special service for children was held in Westminster Abbey, and was very numerously attended. Dean Stanley gave an address to the children and to those by whom they were accompanied, selecting as the foundation of his remarks three texts—the second verse of the 8th Psalm, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength;" the fourth verse of the 127th Psalm, "As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are children of the youth;" and the first verse of the 15th Psalm, "Lord, who shall abide in Thy Tabernacle? who shall dwell in Thy holy hill?"

The Very Rev. Dean said,—When, year by year, we see this congregation of children with their parents assembled, it is, or ought to be, a joy and comfort to those who feel the burden of life, the darkening shades of sorrow, and the weight of care. Why is this? Why is the sight of children a consolation? Parents, perhaps, will understand best what I have to say at first, although I shall also have to say something which children will understand for themselves. I have taken these verses from the three psalms which we have sung, to express what I mean.

The first is from the 8th Psalm. That is a psalm which almost certainly was written by David. He wishes to unravel his thoughts, and to have a clear idea of God; and he finds it in two things—in the moon and the stars, which we see in the sky on a cloudless night, and which cause him to think of the order with which He has arranged this great universe; and in the bright faces and the blameless talk of little children. Little children give him an idea of what man, who was born in the image of God, was meant to be. No doubt there are bad children—naughty children; and, even in good children, there is something which may become very bad. Still, in children there is an innocence, a lightness of heart, an ignorance of evil, a joyousness, and a simplicity, which ought to be refreshing to everyone. It was this which made our Saviour so fond of them—taking them up in His arms, and saying, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and it is this which is well expressed by an English poet, who says, as he looks back regretfully to his childhood:—

"Happy those early days, when I
 Shined in my angel-infancy;
 Before I taught my tongue to wound
 My conscience with a sinful sound;
 Or had the black art to dispense
 A several sin to every sense,
 But felt through all this fleshly dress
 Bright shoots of everlastingness."

And this it is, also, which gives such a soothing thought to any who have lost their darlings in infancy or in early childhood. Their lives were complete. They had shown us the glory of God in their dear little ways. They have gone to be with Him. We do not count by months or years where they have gone to dwell.

May I read to you the words of a great scholar and philosopher after the death of a sweet daughter? Parents may take the words to themselves, and children may know from them what a comfort they may be for their parents if they have been good and gentle and diligent. "As soon as her last breath was gone I was able to thank God that He had taken my child into His arms, where she is safe for ever from all the troubles and the sorrows of life. The first chapter of her existence has closed. Who knows what troubles might have been in store for her; but she was found worthy to enter the kingdom of Heaven as a little child. Here we have toil for many years, and are troubled with many questionings, but what is the end of it all? We must learn to become simple again like little children. That is all we have a right to be; for this life was meant to be the childhood of our souls, and the more we try to be what we were meant to be the better for us. Let us use the powers of our minds with the greatest freedom and love of truth; but let us never forget that we are, as Newton said, 'Like children playing on the seashore while the great ocean of truth lies undiscovered before us.'"

But we must not, in thinking of children, think only of them in the past. We must think of their future; and here let us look at the other Psalm, the 127th, a Psalm which some of the Jewish teachers long ago thought might have been written by the great King Solomon. At any rate, it well expresses what a man of vast experience of human life might well have said. It tells us that we must console ourselves in the sorrows and troubles of the present time by thinking of what the children who stand around us may be in the time which is coming. They are like the arrows which a mighty archer can shoot far away into the distance and the darkness, and which strike a target that we, perhaps, can hardly see, but which, if these little arrows are winged with good thoughts and filled with good resolves, and nurtured in a good training, they will surely reach.

We may sometimes, as we look towards our immediate future, think regretfully, perhaps, of how few there are of any great characters or glorious gifts to enlighten the close of this nineteenth century, as we and our fathers were enlightened by the great characters and the glorious gifts of those who adorned its beginning. But our consolation may be that those who are children of this generation shall grow up to fill this void, and to comfort those who are still unborn. Amongst the children who are now present here, there must be many who will live to the twentieth century. Let them remember, when the first year of the next century shall dawn upon them, that they were called upon in this abbey to take their part in rendering their country a great, a happy, and a Christian nation. Where we have failed, let them succeed; where we have succeeded, let them improve; where we have lost, let them recover. Happy is that country which has its quiver full of good, strong, active, honest, Christian children. She shall not be afraid when she speaks with her enemies in the gate. There is a long, long day before most of you. Make the very most of it. Let us feel assured that when we die and pass away we have left our country, our religion, and our honour safe in your hands.

And this brings me to the third lesson which we may take from these Psalms. The 15th Psalm is also almost certainly written by David. It was what he wrote, we may suppose, when he had conquered Jerusalem, and asked who was worthy to live in the holy city. What are the characters that God loves and wishes to be with Him? There is no difficulty in understanding what David says in the verses which follow the first; and, when people talk of the difficulty of teaching religion to children, let them remember these different verses of the 15th Psalm. They will find how very easily they can be learned, and how very easily they can be applied. I will try to apply them now; and so I turn to you, my children; and, having told you how much we and your country expect from you, I will tell you who it is that shall be thought worthy of the house of God and His holy hill, and I will ask those who are parents and friends, or who have any influence over any of these children, to try to make a good atmosphere round about them, so that these conditions may become possible and easy for them.

What, then, is it that we may recommend to all children if they would wish to please their parents, to please God, and to go to Heaven? Love honest work. Love to get knowledge. Never be ashamed of saying your prayers regularly. It will help you to be good all through the day. Always keep your promises. Do not pick up foolish and dirty stories. Never, never tell a lie. Never strike, or hurt, or be rude to a woman or a girl, or to anyone weaker or younger than yourselves. Be ready even to risk your own lives to save a friend, or a companion, or a brother, or a sister. Be ever kind to poor dumb animals. Never put them to pain. They are God's creatures as well as you; and if you hurt them you will become brutal and base yourselves.

Remember always to be gentle and attentive to older people. Listen, and do not interrupt when they are talking. If you have an old father or grandfather, or a sick uncle or aunt, remember not to disturb them by loud talking or rough speaking. Be careful and tender to them. You cannot think what good it does them. And if it should happen that any amongst you have poor fathers or poor mothers who have to get up early in order to go about their business, and to earn their bread and your bread, remember what a pleasure it will be to them to find that their little boy or their little girl has been out of bed before them on a cold winter morning, and lighted a bright, blazing fire, so as to give them a warm cup of tea. Think what pleasure it will be to them, if they are sick, or if they are deaf, or if they are blind, to find a little boy or a little girl to speak to them, to read to them, and to lead them about. But there is not only the comfort which is experienced in being thus helped; there is the still greater comfort of knowing that they have a good little son or a good little daughter who is anxious to assist them, and who, they feel sure, will be a joy, and not a trouble, to them by day and by night. No Christmas present can be so welcome to any father and mother as the belief that their children are growing up truthful, manly, courageous, courteous, unselfish, and religious. And do not think that any of these things are too much for any of you.

I know that many of you may have great temptations. Perhaps you may have homes where it is difficult to be tidy and clean. Perhaps, as you go to school along the streets, there may be wicked people who endeavour to lead you astray, and who try to make you swear. Yet I am sure that, if you do your best, you will find such delight in so doing your duty that you will go on in what is good. Let the good frighten the bad; let the light drive away the darkness; let the whole world know that there are little English boys and girls who are determined to do their duty, whatever befalls them.

Some of you may remember that, last year, I spoke with the gallant boys

who behaved so well on board the Goliath ship when it was on fire. Well, these same boys have just begun their training over again. It was only on Tuesday last that they got on board their new ship, the Exmouth; and they are working for their country once more. God bless and prosper them, and may they still be examples to all of us. It was only the other day also that I heard a brave, modest little boy—Hammond Parker was his name—who was only just fourteen years of age, but who had saved, at different times, the lives of no fewer than four other boys by plunging into the rough sea after them on the coast of Norfolk.

Now, that shows what you may all do—not, perhaps, by plunging into the stormy sea, but, at any rate, by saving little brothers or little sisters from going wrong. You can do far more for them than, perhaps, any one else, because you are always with them. Stand by them; protect them; stand by each other; and then the foolish, wicked, and cruel people who want to mislead you will very soon run away. Bad people are always afraid of good people, even though the good are much fewer—even, indeed, though the good may be only a little child. I knew once a very famous man, who lived to be eighty-eight years old, and who was the delight of every one about him. He always stood up for what was right. His eye was like the eagle's when it flashed fire against what was wrong; and how early, do you think, he began to do this? I have an old grammar which belonged to him, all tattered and torn, which he had when he was a little boy at school; and what do I find written in his own hand on the first page of it? I find these words, "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace, to silence vicious tongues. Be just and fear not." That was his rule all through life, and he was loved and honoured down to the day when he was born to his grave. Be just, be good, and fear not. Let that be your rule; and God and Jesus Christ will be with you now and always.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The *Morning Advertiser* publishes a list of subscriptions to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. The amount is £8225.

The Lord Mayor presided, yesterday week, at the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, when £865 was subscribed towards its funds.

The mortgagees of the Alexandra Palace announce that the palace and park will be sold by auction, with the sanction of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Feb. 8.

The old railway station at Greenwich, which has been in use during thirty-nine years, has been abandoned, a far more commodious station having been opened.

It was resolved at a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, on Wednesday night, to hand over to the National Life-Boat Institution £4000 to establish and endow two life-boats as a permanent memorial of the Prince of Wales's visit to India.

When Vice-Chancellor Hall ordered Dr. Kenealy to give up possession of his chambers in Gray's Inn to the Benchers, he allowed him till Monday last to appeal against his decision. There has, however, been no appeal, Dr. Kenealy having given up possession some weeks ago.

On Tuesday evening the annual gathering in support of the Pastors' College in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle took place at Newington. The tea was followed by an address from Mr. Spurgeon, entitled "Strange Scenes." The number of students in the college is now 383.

On Wednesday evening the theatre of the Society of Arts was crowded, chiefly with young people, who went to hear Mr. R. A. Proctor give a popular explanation of the size, positions, motions, and structure of the Sun and his Family. A second lecture, for the 10th inst., on Comets, Meteors, and the Stars, was announced, amid much cheering.

The Lady Mayress has issued invitations to a ball at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in celebration of the coming of age of her sister, Miss Florence White, and she proposes to give the usual juvenile ball on Tuesday, the 30th inst. The Lord Mayor will entertain the officers of his household at dinner, on Plough Monday, Jan. 8, and the members of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of December, 1876) was 83,531, of whom 38,122 were in workhouses and 45,409 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 4476, 13,826 and 23,348 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 706, of whom 558 were men, 121 women, and 27 children.

The Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus was closed last Saturday. A circular has been issued by the department to the exhibitors to the effect that this step has been taken owing to the funds at its disposal having been exhausted. It is added that arrangements are being made for the safe custody of all objects which may be left on loan to the museum, pending the decision by her Majesty's Government on the offer made by the Royal Commissioners of the exhibition building for the establishment of a permanent science museum.

Two or three bank dividends are announced. The London and Westminster Bank will pay a dividend of 7 per cent for the past half-year, which, the previous dividend, makes 14 per cent 1876. The rest, or surplus fund, will then stand at £770,465. The dividend for the last half of 1875 was 5 per cent.—The Union Bank of London will pay a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, carrying forward a balance of £10,000. The dividend in the corresponding period of 1875 was 15 per cent.—The National Discount Company (Limited) will pay a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, free of income tax, and carry £10,000 to the reserve fund out of the profits of the past half year.—The directors of the Alliance Bank (Limited) recommend a dividend of six per cent per annum, with an addition of £5000 to the reserve fund, including £3460 realised from the assets of the old bank. These two latter dividends are at the same rate as a year ago.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday, the rank and file, so to speak, of the City of London Police, with their wives and other eligible members of their families, were entertained at a ball in what is called the Great Hall, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate. The necessary arrangements were made by a special committee; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Edwin Freshfield (one of the eminent firm of solicitors to the Bank of England), and the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., Rector of Bishopsgate, acting, as usual, in the capacity of treasurers. On both occasions there was a concert in the Great Hall, lasting, with intervals, until eight o'clock, when dancing began to the music of a quadrille band, led by Mr. Rattray. The ball and general entertainments were honoured on Wednesday by the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayress, the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and other visitors of distinction. In the course of a brief congratulatory address, Mr. Liddell complimented the body on their excellent discipline and efficient services.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Last Saturday evening a New-Year's soirée was held at the Artisans' Institute, in

culture, moral improvement, and technical skill. The means employed to attain these ends are lectures, classes, discussions, reading and conversation meetings, a library, workshops, exhibitions of skill and industry, and the fine arts, with conversazioni. The technical classes are under the management of a committee, consisting of skilled workmen and the Principal, with any professional gentlemen competent to promote their usefulness.

The winter term of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution will begin on Monday next. The classes, which are open to both ladies and gentlemen, embrace languages, mathematics; natural, applied, and mental science; law, literature, history, drawing, painting, music, &c. In addition to the prizes which have been already announced, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has offered an English essay prize of 10 gs.; Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., a prize of 5 gs. for mental arithmetic; Mr. Douglas Straight two essay prizes of £5 each; the Royal Historical Society an essay prize of 5 gs.; and Mr. R. J. Quin and Mr. Shirley Shirley prizes for law.

The classes and night schools of the Working Men's College, Blackfriars-road, will resume work next Monday. New classes are forming in drawing, French, German, English grammar, arithmetic, and history. The class for preparing candidates for Civil Service examinations meets three times weekly. It is proposed to establish technical classes especially adapted to various trades—such as masons, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. The night schools for men and women meet three evenings weekly. All the classes are open alike to men and women. There is also a day school for children, and an evening French class for children only.

At the presentation of prizes to the students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes, which was made at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the chairman, Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., held out a hope that in a short time project will be issued by the livery companies of London, having for its object the encouragement of technical education.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

Last week 1978 births and 1510 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 195, and the deaths 263, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 21·6 and 21·8 per 1000, further rose to 22·6. The 1510 deaths included 75 from smallpox, 40 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 235 deaths were referred, against 236 and 237 in the two preceding weeks. During the fifty-two weeks of last year 735 deaths from smallpox were registered in London, of which 7, 26, 110, and 592 were, respectively, returned in the four quarters. During the thirty-one years 1840-70, the annual number of deaths from smallpox in London averaged 808, and ranged from 154 in 1857, to 1804 in 1844, and 2012 in 1863. The fatal cases in the epidemic year 1871 rose to 7876, and in 1872 they were 1781; in 1873-4-5 they declined to 115, 56, and 75 respectively. With respect to the 75 deaths from smallpox in London last week, it is pointed out by the Registrar-General that 31 were certified as unvaccinated, 22 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 22 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information on this subject. The 75 fatal cases included 36 in the hospitals at Homerton, Stockwell, and Hampstead, one in Highgate Hospital, and one in the North-street Infirmary, Poplar; the remaining 37, or 49 per cent of the total cases, occurred in private dwellings. Fourteen of the deceased patients resided in Hackney, 12 in Lambeth, 6 in Camberwell, 5 in Poplar, and 3 in Bow; in all (excluding one case of which the previous residence was unknown), 6 belonged to the west, 22 to the north, 18 to the east, 28 to the south, and not one to the Central groups of districts. The hospitals contained 823 patients on Saturday last, against numbers increasing steadily from 185 to 737 in the nine preceding weeks. How to meet the smallpox epidemic, and the action of the Local Government Board thereon, formed the principal subject of discussion at the fortnightly meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums on Saturday last. The reports from the various hospitals were of an alarming nature, and resolutions were passed having for their object the provision of proper means to meet the emergency. A meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums managers was held on Wednesday, when measures were taken for providing additional accommodation for smallpox patients.

Last week, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean temperature was 43 deg., or 5 deg. above the average. Under the influence of the recent unseasonably mild weather only 1254 deaths were, in London, referred to diseases of the respiratory organs during the four weeks ending last Saturday; this number was 682 below the corrected average for the corresponding week in the last ten years.

There were 71 deaths from violence in London last week. Sixty were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from fractures and contusions, 13 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and 22 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Two deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Severe gales have done great damage on various parts of the coast, as well as inland. Continued rain, together with the melting of snow, has caused the floods to increase; and the combined effect of inundation and furious winds has been calamitous in many districts. At Dover great damage was done to the Admiralty Pier. At Brighton the gale was accompanied by a very high tide, and a previously-existing breach in the sea-wall was thus increased. Many of the shops in the King's-road had to be closed, in order to prevent the windows from being blown in. At Cliftonville, during the height of the storm, the waves washed over the roofs of three-storyed houses. At Eastbourne the sea carried away about 150 yards of the pier.

From the Orkney Islands, all along the east coast, from the Channel, from both sides of the Irish Sea, tidings come of a renewed and heavy gale. Piers and sea-walls have been destroyed, vessels wrecked, wharves flooded, and the basement of houses that were thought at a safe distance from the sea have been filled with water by the last tides. In the interior, a heavy rainfall is recorded, while snow has fallen in Yorkshire, and the destruction to the crops has been immense. In many parts the only possible communication is by boat. Wide and low-lying flats, deep valleys, and mountainous districts appear to have suffered in almost equal degree, whether from the rising of rivers, as in Huntingdonshire, or from the descent of torrents, as in Wales and other hilly parts of the kingdom.

The storm which prevailed in Scotland for a fortnight, and which it was hoped had passed away, was renewed, on Wednesday, with great severity. Quite a gale from the eastward raged all along the north coast, and the sea was very rough. In the night snow fell heavily in blinding showers.

The floods which came, on Monday night, into the cellars and lower rooms of the houses on the south side of the Thames in London were renewed at subsequent tides. After the people had made great efforts to get rid of the water their precautions against a return of the calamity have been washed away. All along the southern side of the river there is much suffering. The people are crowding in neighbours' houses, where they cannot be accommodated in the mission churches and school-rooms, which have been opened and soon fitted for the temporary shelter of the homeless. The loss of furniture, clothes, and domestic articles by the poorest classes has been very great. Several local committees, headed by the clergymen of the neighbourhoods, have been formed to collect subscriptions for the alleviation of the distress amongst those rendered temporarily homeless.

A tremendous gale raged, last Tuesday, on the Atlantic coast of France. The cable to this country was broken, houses were destroyed, and some Custom House officers were drowned.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES IN 1876.

The life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution during the storms of the year which has just closed rendered signal services in saving life from shipwreck on various parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom, as will be seen from the following list:—

Barque Ingleborough, of Hull, 13; schooner Margarita, of Newquay, 4; schooner St. Elwine, of Falmouth, 6; s.s. Cybele, of Glasgow, and schooner Exhibition, of Colchester, rendered assistance; schooner Bellalieu, of Nantes, 6; brig Union, of Guernsey, 3; schooner Eliza, of Sunderland, and sloop Firm, of London, assisted to save vessels and crews, 8; barque Clifton, of Liverpool, 10; dandy Frank, of Grimsby, 10; brig Speed, of Sunderland, assisted to save vessel and crew, 9; three-masted schooner George Smeed, of Rochester, rendered assistance; barque Brothers' Pride, of St. John's, N.B., 11; schooner Claudine, of Antwerp, rendered assistance; schooner Tweed, of Greenock, 6; brig Fred Thompson, of Dundee, remained by vessel; s.s. Gustaf, of Gothenburg, 14; barque Mignonette, of London, 14; barque Emily, of Shields, 17; brigantine Trader, of Portaferry, 5; ship Turkestan, of Liverpool, 22; schooner Augusta, of Sunderland, 4; brigantine Lapwing, of Liverpool, assisted to save vessel; schooner Iona, of Belfast, 5; s.s. Rubens, of Liverpool, and barque Coonatto, of London, remained by vessels; fishing-smack William, of Wexford, 6; barque Walker Hall, of Sunderland, 11; ketch William Pitt, of Poole, 1; fishing-boat Edith, of Lowestoft, assisted to save vessel and 10; schooner Resolute, of Peterhead, 6; brig A. E. M., of Nantes, 8; schooner Lion, of Goole, saved vessel and 4; brig Linwood, of Maryport, rendered assistance; s.s. Besbide, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15; schooner Lizzie Morton, of St. Ives, saved vessel and 5; schooner Killin, of Greenock, 5; schooner Anna, of Rendstug, 4; ship County of Ayr, of Glasgow, 2; smack Victory, of Hull, 5; three fishing-cobles, of Staithes, rendered assistance; schooner Wyre, of Fleetwood, 2; schooner Tobin, of Cude Tekela, 5; schooner Elizabeth, of Llanelli, 5; schooner Albatross, of Goole, 2; ketch Elizabeth, of Goole, 2; barque Atlantic, of Swansea, assisted to save vessel and 4; schooner Wells, of Goole, assisted to save vessel and 5; Ferryden fishing-boats, rendered assistance; steam-whaler Bavington, of Newcastle, 4; schooner John, of Runcorn, 3; barque Ilmatari, of Finland, 15; Whitby fishing-boats, 12; ship M. Neira, of Boston, U.S., assisted to save vessel; barque Roycroft, of Annapolis, N.S., rendered assistance; pleasure-boat Eagle, of Llandudno, 5; brigantine Bridget, of Dungarvan, 8; fishing-boat of Llanaelhaian, 3; fishing-yawl Providence, of Lowestoft, rendered assistance; dandy Dawn, of Grimsby, saved vessel and 3; s.s. Cangalese, of London, remained by vessel; fishing-boat Vivid, of Ferryden, assisted to save vessel and 6; fishing-boat Gem, of Eymouth, saved vessel and 6; schooner Brothers, of Sunderland, rendered assistance; fishing-boat of West Hartlepool, 3; Arbroath fishing-boats, rendered assistance; brig Macedonia, of Blyth, 7; brig Robert Stevenson, of North Shields, 9; brigantine Maxim, of St. John's, N.B., 8; brig Mary Ann, of Whitchaven, 10; Culzean fishing-cobles, rendered assistance; brig Leorie, of Charlotte Town, P.E.I., 4; schooner Maid of Kent, of London, assisted to save vessel and 5; yacht Dragon, of Swanage, 2; three-masted schooner Psyche, of Swansea, assisted to save vessel and 7; fishing-coble Morning Star, of Redcar, saved vessel and 3; other Redcar fishing-cobles, rendered assistance; barque Audreys, of Sunderland, 3; schooner Lady Mary, of Irvine, 4; Prussian schooner Katrina, 4; fishing-coble Palestine, of Cullercoats, rendered assistance; dandy Phoebe, of Great Yarmouth, 6; smack Aries, of Cowes, rendered assistance; schooner Ton Mawr, of Fowey, saved vessel and 5; ketch Germ, of Goole, 4; barque J. W. Setterwill, of Stockholm, remained by vessel; brig Vulcan, of Whitstable, 10; schooner Gleaner, of Preston, 3; brig Camilla, of Portsmouth, 4; schooner Emerald, of Montrose, 6; barque Mentor, rendered assistance; brig Sinai, of Nantes, 6; barque Elias, of Spezzia, remained by vessel; Ferryden fishing-boats, rendered assistance; schooner Rover, of Wexford, rendered assistance; fishing-boat of Llanrhystud, saved boat and 3; s.s. Clan Alpine, of Leith, 4; fishing-coble George, of Cullercoats, 1; barque Octavia, of Holmestrand, rendered assistance; schooner Adjuitor, of Stavanger, rendered assistance; schooner Jenny Lind, of Whitehaven, 1; fishing-boat of Teignmouth, 3; barque Beecher Stowe, of South Shields, 10; barque Excelsior, of Sunderland, 11. This long list shows a total of 498 lives rescued by the society's life-boats during the year, in addition to eighteen vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving eighty-five lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 583 lives saved last year, mainly through its instrumentality.

Altogether, since its formation the society has contributed to the saving of 24,372 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 963 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £50,020.

It is most gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the peril and exposure incurred by the gallant crews last year, only one life was lost from the 256 life-boats of the society, although about 12,000 men were out in them during the twelve months. We feel assured that an institution so truly national and benevolent in its character will maintain its firm hold on British sympathy and support; and that, while it continues to pursue its course of usefulness with unabated vigour, the support and appreciation of the public will be proportionately liberal. Contributions in aid of the important work of the National Life-Boat Institution, are received by all the bankers throughout the United Kingdom, and by the secretary, at the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

At a meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Curate of Drumbeg, for going out in the Ballywalter life-boat, during a very strong gale from the S.E. and in a heavy sea, on the 15th ult., when she was the means of saving the crew of five men from the brigantine Jenny Lind, of Whitehaven, stranded on the rocks of Ballywalter; and to Mr. Donald Montgomery, farmer, of Dunglass, N.B., and to Mr. Daniel Dempsey, for assisting to rescue the crew of sixteen men of the barque Faith, of Irvine, which had gone ashore in Pollywellan Bay, Cantyre, during a gale from the S.E., on Nov. 11. The sum of £12 19s. 6d. was granted to pay the expenses of that life-boat service. Other rewards, amounting to upwards of £400, were granted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for gallant services during the late long-continued storms. Several rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks, and payments to the amount of £3700 were ordered to be made on the 256 life-boat establishments of the society. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Lowestoft and New Brighton; the first-named boat was publicly launched at its station on Dec. 21. Its cost had been defrayed from the Plimsoll life-boat funds; and Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., and many of his friends attended the launch, the boat being named by Mrs. Plimsoll. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant-inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Chapman, and to Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., for their able conduct in the chair at the meetings of the institution during the past year.

Lord Redesdale's elevation to an earldom of the United Kingdom is gazetted.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ARLESEY.

Christmas was ushered in by an accident on the Great Northern Railway, the severity of which recalls that at Abbot's Rington in the early part of the year. There is a dreadful simplicity about the details. At a quarter to four on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, in shunting a luggage-train at Arlesey siding, four miles from Hitchin, two of the trucks got off the metals; and before the line could be cleared the Manchester express, with thirteen carriages full of passengers, came up at full speed, with results that may only be too readily guessed. The express-engine literally jumped over the truck with which it came into contact, and left many yards in its rear the "bogie frame" upon which its leading portion travelled. Four or five of the carriages were smashed to pieces, and the fragments piled up in a heap 20 ft. high. It would be difficult to convey an adequate description of the scene. For a moment all was flushed, but presently there arose from underneath the ruined carriages the cries of the wounded and imprisoned passengers. In one of the compartments of a leading second-class carriage in the down express was travelling Monk, a police officer in the service of the company, who, not having suffered seriously from the shock, immediately made his way to the signal-box, where he assisted the officers in stopping by signal all up and down traffic, and at the same time kept a crowd of excited uninjured passengers from invading the signal-box. Help was immediately telegraphed for, but before its arrival the local plateayers who had fled at the moment of the collision, and had thus saved themselves, worked with a will, and succeeded in rescuing several of the passengers. Among the earliest to reach the station was Mr. Percival, a resident in the neighbourhood, and the Rev. R. Ffolliott Scott, M.A., Vicar of Arlesey, both of whom tendered their ready aid. The medical men of the neighbourhood were soon on the spot, and among them may be mentioned as particularly active in their exertions Mr. Shillito, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Grellet, of Hitchin, and Mr. Preger, of the infirmary in that town; Dr. Burnett, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Young, and Mr. Fisher, of Biggleswade; and Dr. Swain, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Kebble, medical officers of the Three Counties Lunatic Asylum at Arlesey.

Several wonderful escapes occurred. One gentleman was buried through the roof of his carriage and alighted on a sand-bank, escaping with a severe scalp wound. In the next compartment two were killed. Some passengers in the carriages that were totally destroyed escaped unhurt.

Five persons were killed, namely, the driver and stoker of the express-train, and three passengers—Miss Lucy Thompson, of Grantham; Miss Helen Longstaffe, lady's maid to Mrs. Lett, of Dulwich House, Dulwich; and Morris Michael, a German tailor, of Goulston-street, Whitechapel.

An inquiry before a Coroner's court is being held into the causes of the lamentable accident.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON ART-EDUCATION.

Lord Northbrook presented the annual prizes to the successful students of the Ryde School of Art at the Townhall, Ryde, last week. Mr. Clifford, M.P., and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

In addressing the large company assembled, Lord Northbrook said he had no technical knowledge of art, and was therefore disengaged to speak on the subject, and his remarks would be in the point of view of an outsider who took an interest in art. He congratulated the school on R. W. Paty having won the Queen's prize in the national competitions. These schools of art were somewhat new in this country, but deserving of every encouragement from those who took an interest in the welfare of the country generally. Now they existed in almost every town in the country, and appeared to be taking hold of the country. The merit of starting them was due, he believed, in the main, to some artist who lived fifty or sixty years ago, and whose name was wellnigh forgotten. There was an artist named Barry, and a most remarkable man of considerable genius, Benjamin Robert Haydon, whose autobiography by Tom Taylor some might have read. Haydon was not successful in life. But he had hold of a grand idea—that there was a necessity for art-education in England—not only the education of painters, but of workmen and artisans. Haydon urged his views with pertinacity on Ministers and the public, and it was remarkable how what he aimed at had been accomplished; for there was a central school at South Kensington, and a collection superior to any, probably, in the world of both old and modern pictures; and there were, besides, specimens of furniture in every kind of art, which would give to the artist or artisan, &c., the fullest information on any kind of art in any period of history. The person to whom the greatest merit was due in connection with this collection was Henry Cole. If any of them went to London and had an hour or two to spare, the best advice he could give them was to go to the South Kensington Museum, and educate their taste by seeing what really good things were. Besides, the loans from the South Kensington School of Art were spread all over the country, which was exactly what Haydon aimed at—that the humblest workman might have a scientific knowledge of the principles of his work. Then the Prince Consort coming from the Continent saw at once that we did not pay sufficient attention to these matters here, and took up the work, applying all his energies to it.

Speaking as an outsider and an amateur, he (Lord Northbrook) could not conceive any country in the world where there was greater inducement for education in art. There never was a country where higher prices were given for pictures, such as £2500 for an ordinary portrait. It was as much for pictures as was paid during the highest time of art in Italy. He did not think even masters of any schools of art would say that the result was at all adequate to the encouragement of art. There was ample room for great portrait-painters. There was hardly such a thing now in any country, and other painters of great fame in England were not so numerous as not to leave plenty of room for any ambitious young man to get to the top of his profession. To the artisan he would say that, as regarded decorative art, he had made great advances in England during the last ten or fifteen years. He now saw traces of it in furniture and all kinds of decoration, and the improvement was very much owing to schools of art. Let them compare the iron gates made 200 or 300 years ago with those made now, and it must be seen that, though the work was not more in one than the other, there was a fine opening for any artisan who got the mastery of his pencil and colours. There was immense room for improvement in the decorative furniture. Bersani, of Italy, said success in art did not depend on the beauty of the picture or excellence of ideas and conception so much as upon real hard work. He could tell them of a head done so that they could see every single hair drawn, and of a Holy Family done so that each figure appeared as if alive. Still, theirs was genius for design, &c. It was not enough for those before him to think they were very clever and could make beautiful sketches. Work was the only thing by which they could succeed. He was very glad to be told that so many working men in Ryde attended this school. If the foremen of the labourer or clerk of works could show plans and build a good house he became a master. It was not enough to have an idea in one's head. These schools did not give anyone an opportunity of great success in life; it depended on good fortune, but he had a chance more than those who did not come to school. Then, as to amateurs, who did not paint as a profession, he said they received the best instruction in a most agreeable occupation. Twenty years ago instruction for amateurs was as bad as it possibly could be.

He had always been exceedingly fond of art and looking at good pictures, and should like to see English art in a higher condition. It was progressing, he believed. There were pictures which people admired which were not anything like on an equality with those of the first great Dutch or Italian schools. It was well we should feel this, and that it was only by hard work we should acquire a high place in the history of the art. In India there was extraordinary genius for art, which spread over the whole country and extended to other parts of the East. It appeared to be impossible that a mistake could be made either in colour or design in regard to any works of art. By some kind of instinct the design and colour were beautiful, whether it was a shawl or piece of work in gold or silver. There were schools of art in different parts. He had brought with him a couple of specimens of the work of native students to present to the Ryde School of Art—studies from leaves and life. By those specimens they would see that a competition for amateurs was as bad as it possibly could be.

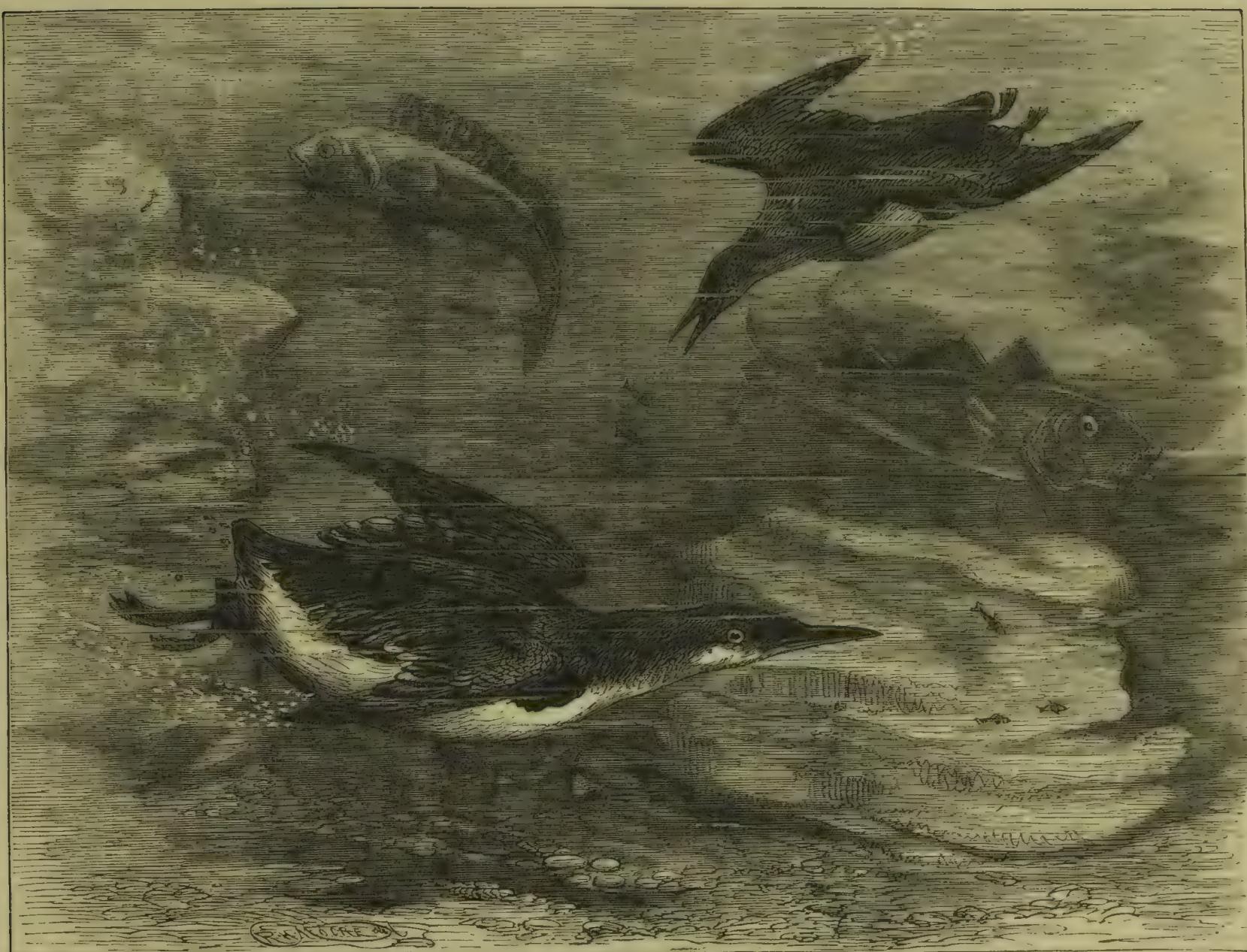
The list of members of the Institution of Civil Engineers now contains the names of fourteen honorary members, 832 members, 1608 associates, and 433 students; together 2937.

Sir Henry Lake, Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police, has ordered a survey of the city theatres to be made, to ascertain the means of egress possessed by each in the event of fire.



THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ARLESEY.

FROM A SKETCH BY A PASSENGER.



GUILLEMOTS AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.



SEA-LIONS AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

CURIOSITIES AT BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

A favourite lounge in the Brighton Season is the far-famed Aquarium on the beach. The acute manager, Mr. G. Reeves Smith, keeps up a constant succession of attractions. Now it is a porpoise that he has taken captive and "tanked," then a rare anemone; next he has succeeded in catching a sweet songstress to fill with sweet notes the concert-room, which might be under the sea, so suggestive is it of grottoes and submarine surroundings.

The Sea Lions, from San Francisco, illustrated in our present Number, are old favourites, scarcely so accomplished yet as the docile Sea Lion whom M. Lecomte has trained to go through performances which are the delight of holiday folk at the Zoo, but, nevertheless, intelligent enough when their attendant produces a tid-bit in the shape of a toothsome whiting. These Sea Lions had a long journey by land and water to undergo before they were located in Sea Cave at the Brighton Aquarium. From San Francisco they were taken by rail to New York, thence by sea to Bremen, and therefrom re-shipped and conveyed to Brighton via London. One is a male, the other a female; and they have been at the Aquarium since October, 1875.

The Guillems (*Uria trole*), later addition to the Brighton Aquarium, are as much at home in the water as penguins, it would appear, from the drawing of Mr. R. W. Moore. They were presented by Mr. E. T. Booth. Natives of the Firth of Forth, and found occasionally on the Bass Rock and the Fern Islands, these interesting birds are quickly disappearing from our shores.

Guillems, as may be generally known, belong to the order of waterfowl, and to that division known as "divers;" but it may not be so generally known to what extent they indulge in the habit of making sub-aqueous peregrinations—a fact which may now be learnt with advantage at the Brighton Aquarium. Plunging beneath the surface, they use both their legs and wings as a means of propulsion, and swim—or fly, should we say?—through the water at express speed, remaining submerged for several minutes at a time. This extraordinary feat can be witnessed at feeding-time. The Guillems readily respond to the call of their keeper, who has only to fling a sprat or two into the water to induce an "exhibition."

The birds are instantly on the scent. Diving with a rapidity that causes their bodies to gleam like burnished silver, they swim hither and thither until the coveted morsel is secured. Their plumage is brown above the body, and a beautiful white beneath; and their heads are small, with a sharp-pointed beak. In the same tank are some cod-fish (as represented in our Illustration), and some mammoth skates, caught off Brighton. The Guillems, however, show no respect even to their colossal neighbours, but dive and play about them without the least signs of dismay or diffidence.

LAW AND POLICE.

An encouragement to the students of the Middle Temple the Benchers have, in addition to the studentships and prizes awarded by the Council of Legal Education, recently established eight scholarships—four of 50 gs. each and four of 100 gs. each—the competitors being the students of the Middle Temple. The examination for the four 50-gs. scholarships of this year is to be held on Feb. 1 next, and for the four 100-gs. scholarships on June 19.

The number of original applications to be admitted solicitors of the High Court of Justice for the ensuing Hilary sittings are sixty-five, besides a number of renewals. The term "attorney" is abolished.

Alexander Kay, who was charged, a few days ago, with threatening the Lord Mayor and using abusive language to him, was again brought up, on Tuesday, at the Guildhall before Mr. Alderman Carter. The surgeon of Newgate having certified that Kay was insane, he was handed over to the care of a relieving officer of the City of London Union.

Mr. Robert Davey, the proprietor of *Sporting Opinion*, pleaded guilty, at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, to keeping a betting-house, and was fined £100 and costs, besides being bound over in heavy sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

The investigation of the charge against Sir Edward Cunynghame, Mr. Charles de Chastellaine, and Mr. Nathan Wetherall, of conspiring to defraud Mr. William le Hunt Doyle by obtaining his signature to an agreement to pay £500 while he was in a state of intoxication was resumed at Bow-street, on Tuesday, by Mr. Vaughan. Evidence was given to show that the defendant Wetherall had overdrawn his account at his bankers, and Mr. Cottam, who was formerly partner with Wetherall in the wine business in Burleigh-street, was examined and cross-examined at some length as to the character of that business. The counsel for the defendants then addressed the Court, contending that Mr. Doyle when he signed the bill was "not more drunk than usual," and that if he had any grievance against the defendants he had his remedy in civil proceedings. Mr. Vaughan said the question whether criminal or civil proceedings should have been taken in the case was not before him. The facts proved in the evidence were simply that three needy persons, without means or credit, had combined to make the prosecutor, a person of weak mind, intoxicated, and then had inveigled him to sign a document by which he would have sacrificed a large amount of money. He was satisfied, even from the evidence of Mr. Cottam, that the wine business was a mere phantom one, and the statement

of Mr. Doyle had been completely confirmed by the evidence of his servant. He committed the three defendants for trial, and accepted bail in £300 personal recognisances, and two sureties of £150 each.

Many of the paupers in receipt of casual relief and shelter at St. Giles's Workhouse were, on Monday, placed before Sir James Ingham, at Bow-street, on charges of destroying the clothes with which they were supplied, in accordance with the regulations of the union. Most of the prisoners were able-bodied men and youths, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

A lady who had taken her maid-servant, when attacked with smallpox, through the streets, with a view of procuring medical assistance for her, has been fined £3 by the Clerkenwell police magistrate, for having improperly exposed a person who was thus suffering from an infectious disease.

Two cabmen were summoned at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday—one for furious driving and one for demanding more than his legal fare. The former was fined £2, and his license was suspended for a month; the latter was sent to prison to undergo a month's hard labour. At Hammersmith Police Court a cabman's license was suspended on account of the possessor being frequently drunk.

At the Quarter Sessions at Tewkesbury, yesterday week, Henry Thomas Porter, coal merchant, of Bredon, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for receiving £13 14s. 2d., after he had filed a petition in the Cheltenham County Court for liquidation of his affairs under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and not accounting for the same to the trustee of his estate.

Michael McConnon, the private in the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards who is charged with having murdered Noah Johnson, a private in the 1st battalion of the same regiment, in the guard-room cell at Chelsea Barracks, on Christmas night, was, on Tuesday day, committed for trial.

Isaac Marks, who shot Mr. F. Barnard in Penton-place, Newington, was hanged, on Tuesday morning, in Horse-monger-lane Gaol.

MIDHAT PASHA.

The new Turkish Grand Vizier, according to an account taken from a Swiss journal, was born at Constantinople in 1822, and was educated there. His father was a Cadi, and at the age of twelve Midhat entered the public service. When nineteen years old he accompanied Faik Efendi, member of the Audit Office, to Syria, as his secretary. After three years' stay in Syria he returned to his office at Constantinople, and was shortly appointed Secretary to the Governors of Konia and Castamuni, in Asia Minor. He next became Chief Reporting Clerk to the Council of Justice at Constantinople. A few years later he was again sent to Syria on a financial mission; and, on his return, became Second Secretary to the Council of Justice. During the Crimean War he was sent to put down brigandage on the east coast of Roumelia, and was completely successful. In 1857 he was sent to inquire into the conduct of the ex-Governors of Rustchuk and Widin, and to pacify Bulgaria. 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NEW MUSIC.

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"Amid the raging of the storm, we humbly ask of Thee, O! Father, in Thy mercy, save our sailors on the sea." Post-free, 18 stamps.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

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ENTRANCE TO THE TYNE AFTER THE GALE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was, on Monday last (New-Year's Day), proclaimed Empress of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi. It was at the last-named place, however, that the principal ceremony took place—Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, presiding at a magnificent assemblage, including sixty-three ruling chiefs. But, before describing this grand event, we continue from our last issue some account of the preliminary doings at Delhi at the close of last week.

Lord Lytton received visits, on Thursday week, from the Muscat Embassy, the Prince of Arcot (Prince Azim Jah), and thirteen other distinguished persons. His Excellency afterwards returned the visits of Scindia and Holkar, the Maharajah of Rewa, the Begum of Bhopal, and twelve other native dignitaries. The Maharajahs of Cashmere and Scindia were appointed Generals in the British Army. The Viceroy held a general Levée in the evening, which was attended by upwards of 2000 persons.

On the following day the Khan of Khelat, the Prince of Tanjore, and a number of minor chiefs and rajahs visited the Viceroy. His Excellency paid visits to the Guicowar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Khan of Khelat, and six other native Princes. In the evening medals were presented to the members of the Governor-General's Council and the heads of departments in the Indian Administration at Calcutta. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Governors of the other provinces were presented with banners and medals. The Maharajahs of Cashmere, Scindia, Holkar, Travancore, and Jeypore; the Rajah of Jheend, and the Maha Rao Rajah of Bhondee were created Councillors to the Empress.

The Consuls-General and Consuls of the foreign European Powers, together with a large number of minor chiefs and rajahs, visited the Viceroy last Saturday. Medals were presented to each prince or chief. The Viceroy afterwards visited the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Prince of Arcot (Prince Azim Jah), and her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.

Each chief got a commemorative medal—gold for greater princes, silver for those of inferior rank. The Viceroy himself hung it round each chief's neck, while the Foreign Secretary made a short speech in Hindustani to the effect that this was a personal gift from her Majesty in honour of her assumption of the Imperial title. The medal, which is large and handsome, bears on one side the Queen's head, and on the other words "Kaiser I. Hind," in Arabic and Sanscrit characters. Each of the greater chiefs also received a heavy and beautifully-worked banner, emblazoned with the arms of his House, and carried on a gilt pole, which bore the inscription, "From Victoria, Empress of India. 1st January, 1877." Two stalwart Highlanders supported the banner before the Throne; and the Viceroy, rising and grasping the pole, addressed to his visitor some such words as these:—"Whenever this banner is unfurled, let it remind you of the relations between your Princely House and the Paramount Power." We give an Engraving of this banner, which was designed by Dr. Birdwood, of the India Office (who has been nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India), and executed by Messrs. Elkington and Co.

The culminating scene, on Monday, was one of great splendour. The Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the State officials, and sixty-three ruling chiefs, attended by their suites and standard-bearers, with magnificent memorial banners, were grouped in a semicircle in front of the throne. Behind them the vast amphitheatre was filled with the foreign Embassies, and the native nobility and gentry who had received invitations; and further in the rear was the vast concourse of spectators who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The whole presented a scene of unprecedented brilliancy. To the south of the dais 15,000 troops were drawn up under arms, including contingents from the Madras and Bombay armies, and the Punjab frontier force. To the north were ranged the minor chiefs, with their troops and retinues. The Viceroy arrived at the Camp at about half-past twelve, and at once ascended the throne. His Excellency's arrival was heralded by flourishes of trumpets and by a fanfare from the massed bands of the various regiments present. A grand march was played, followed by the National Anthem. Major Barnes, the chief herald, then read the Proclamation. This part of the ceremony was preceded and followed by flourishes of trumpets, and the Imperial standard was then hoisted. The Proclamation was followed by a salute of 101 salvos of artillery of six guns each, and a *feu de joie* from the troops, the bands playing the National Anthem.

The Viceroy then addressed the assemblage. His Excellency referred to the promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation of November, 1858, and fully confirmed them. The Princes and peoples had found full security under her Majesty's rule. The Viceroy proceeded to explain the reasons for the assumption of the title of Empress, which was intended to be to the Princes and peoples of India a symbol of the union of their interests and a claim upon their loyal allegiance; the Imperial power giving them a guarantee of impartial protection. The Viceroy then severally addressed the civil and military services, and the officers and soldiers of the army and volunteers, conveying to them her Majesty's cordial sentiments of esteem and honour. He announced also that her Majesty, with the object of noting public services and private worth, had sanctioned an increase in the number of members of the Order of the Star of India in British India, and had instituted a new order entitled the Order of the Indian Empire. Addressing the Princes and chiefs, the Viceroy bid them welcome, and said he regarded their presence as evidence of their attachment to the Imperial rule. His Excellency, proceeding to address the natives generally, recognised their claim to participate largely in the administration of the country, and counselled the adoption of the only system of education that would enable them to comprehend and practise the principles of the Queen's Government. Referring to the possibility of an invasion, the Viceroy said that no enemy could attack the Empire in India without assailing the whole Empire, and pointed out that the fidelity of her Majesty's allies provided ample power to repel and punish assailants. The Viceroy concluded by reading the following telegraphic message from the Queen:

"We, Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen, Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our officers, civil and military, and to all Princes, chiefs, and peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial greeting, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to our house and throne. We trust that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects, that, from the highest to the humblest, all may feel that, under our rule, the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice are secured to them, and that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of our Empire."

The address was received with general and prolonged cheering, and after three cheers from the troops, the Viceroy declared the assemblage dissolved. The ceremony of the proclamation was performed with all the pomp of heraldry by the

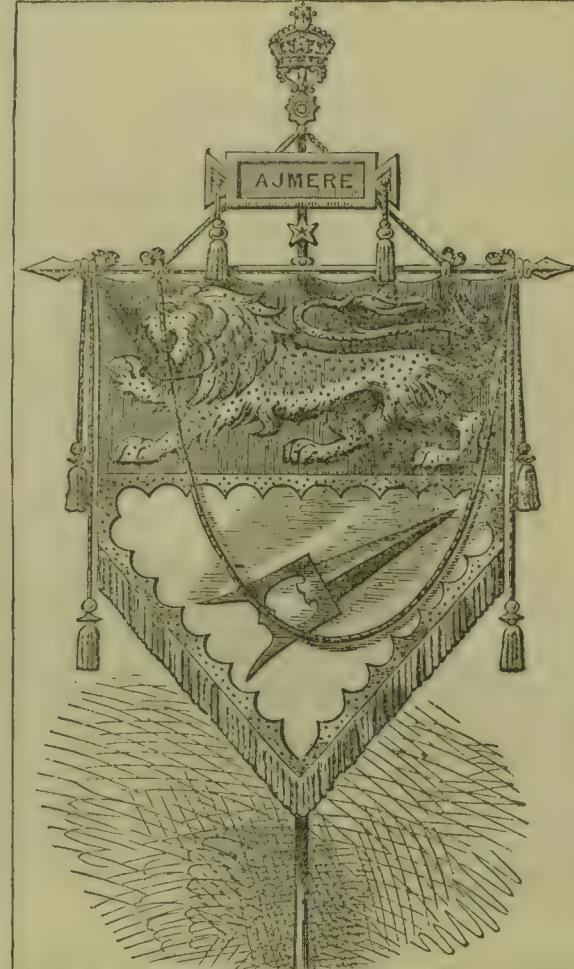
Chief Herald, Major Barnes, and his assistants. The whole assemblage was encircled by an unbroken line of elephants with gorgeous trappings, and the vast masses of spectators presented a brilliant spectacle. The weather was splendid. Most of the camps, in addition to their other decorations, displayed the Danish colours, in honour of the Princess of Wales.

After the great ceremony at Delhi on Monday the Maharajah Scindia and the native chiefs sent a telegraphic message to the Queen congratulating her on the assumption of the title of Empress of India. It is stated that on the occasion of the proclamation of the new title 15,988 good-conduct prisoners were liberated.

There were races on Tuesday at Delhi, which were attended by the principal native chiefs and by the Viceroy in state.

The proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India was made at Calcutta, on Monday, in English, Bengali, and Hindustani, at a durbar which was held on the Maidan, at noon. Mr. C. E. Buckland presided by commission of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Presidency. The proclamation was followed by a *feu de joie*, and the National Anthem was played by the bands of the troops present. An address was then delivered in the three languages, and certificates of honour were presented to sixty-one native gentlemen. The ceremony was concluded by a march past of the troops.

At Madras her Majesty's title of Empress of India was officially proclaimed by the President of the Council, from the steps of the Townhall. The reading of the Proclamation was followed by a Royal salute. A reception was held at the Government House in the evening, and there was a grand display of fireworks, the city being brilliantly illuminated and the streets gaily decorated in honour of the occasion. Loyal addresses to the Empress were drawn up by the Corporation and the Hindoo community. There was a grand parade of the troops on the island.



ONE OF THE IMPERIAL STANDARDS PRESENTED TO THE FEUDATORY PRINCES AT DELHI.

The proclamation of her Majesty's title of Empress of India was made at Bombay by the Hon. Alexander Rogers, senior member of the Council of the Governor. The reading of the Proclamation was followed by a Royal salute. The good-conduct prisoners, and those deserving of consideration, both European and native, of the Poona district and Yerwada gaols have been released. A similar act of mercy has been extended to the Bombay and other Presidency gaols. The houses were decorated and illuminated in honour of the occasion, and all the public offices are closed from Dec. 25 to Jan. 4, inclusive. The Corporation voted 5000 rupees for the festivities and illuminations, and the remainder of the expense was provided for by public subscriptions.

An Extraordinary *Gazette*, published on Monday night, contains the following announcement of official honours and appointments bestowed by her Majesty on the occasion of the proclamation of her new title at Delhi:

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 1.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to approve of the honorary rank of General in the Army being conferred on his Highness Jioji Rao Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.; and his Highness Ram Singh, Maharajah of Jammu and Cashmere, G.C.S.I. Jan. 1, 1877.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day, at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to give orders for the appointment of General his Highness Jioji Rao Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 1.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation, this day, at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to nominate his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathern, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order:

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Ram Singh Maharao, Raja of Bundi.

His Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bharhopore.

His Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares.

His Highness Azim Jah Zahir-ud-dowla Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Shivaji Chatrapati, Raja of Kohlapore.

James Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, late member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

His Highness Raja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar.

Arthur Hobhouse, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, Second Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness Man Singhji Raj Sahib of Drangdra.
Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness The Jam Shri Vibhaje of Naunazar.
Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
Rear-Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Saiad Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Bunganipilly.

John Henry Morris, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Jowala Sohai, Dewan of Cashmere.

Whitley Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

George Thornhill, Esq., Madras Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

B. Krishnaiengar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esq., Bengal Service, Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Azam Govrisankar Ude Sanker, Joint Administrator of Bhaunagar.

Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.

Alexander McLaurin Monteath, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of the Post Office.

Dukshee Khoman Singh, Commander of the Forces of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

Theodore Cracraft Hope, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.

Huzur Nur Khan, Minister of Jowrah.

Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Govind Das, Seth of Muttra.

Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment.

Dosobhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay.

Major Robert Groves Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esq., M.D. Edin., late Bombay Medical Service.

George Welsh Kellner, Esq., Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.

Edwin Arnold, Esq., late Principal, Poona College, Bombay.

WRECKS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.

The severity of the gales which ushered out the Old Year is illustrated by the sketches we have engraved of the effects of the late storms at the mouth of the Tyne, the Volunteer Life Brigade whereof particularly deserved the seasonable wish of a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" for their strenuous endeavours to save life while the tempest was at its height. About three o'clock on Thursday morning, Dec. 21, the steamer Claremont (Captain Worth), from Hull for Newcastle, drove ashore on the south side of the South Pier at Shields. The crew, consisting of nineteen hands, with the second engineer's wife and child, were rescued by the Life Brigade. About seven, a large steamship was observed making for the harbour, when suddenly she drove against the pier end and carried gearing away. The Life Brigade proceeded to the vessel, and on reaching her found that the sea was making a complete breach over her. Striking heavily on the rocks, she heeled, filled, and sank, drowning several of the crew. The remainder took to the rigging, calling piteously for help. Rockets were repeatedly fired over the steamer; but, owing to the position of the vessel's crew, they were unable to make use of the apparatus speedily. The masts were carried away, and those of the crew, who were in the rigging, were drowned. The vessel was the steamship Tyne, belonging to George Otto, North Shields, from London. The captain was Andrew Lunnen. The vessel had a crew of sixteen, all of whom perished. The casualty caused great excitement, and the pier was crowded with thousands of persons. Shortly afterwards the steamship Fenella, of London, while making for the Tyne, drove ashore on the south side of the South Pier. The Fenella and the Claremont are shown in one of the Engravings as they appeared on the morrow, side by side, high up on the sands, whither they had been carried by a gigantic wave; and in the same view the wreck of the Tyne is indicated at the end of the South Shields Pier.

Further casualties and loss of life are recorded in connection with the gale off the Tyne. A schooner, in endeavouring to enter the harbour, was overwhelmed at the entrance by the huge seas, and foundered with all hands. She was the New Cornwall, belonging to Barnstaple. While the schooner Albion, of Faversham, Captain Paris, from Gravesend, in ballast, was running to the Tyne, she was struck by heavy seas and driven ashore at Tynemouth. The crew were rescued by the brigade, but the captain and Charles Wilcox (a seaman) were injured. The wreck of the Albion is also represented by our Artist.

The remaining sketch of the entrance to the Tyne was made from the South Shields Pier when the great storm had partially subsided, though it was still somewhat difficult to make the harbour. A glimpse of Tynemouth, with its castle and priory, is given; and our Artist has included in his view the north pier, one of two which have been in course of construction upwards of twenty years, for the protection of the mouth of the Tyne.

The sergeants of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Ports-mouth Division) recently presented to Colour-Sergeant W. Wood, who served in the Alert on the late Arctic expedition, with a handsome ormolu timepiece, "as a mark of esteem, and in admiration of the gallantry and fortitude displayed by him when on a sledging expedition for eighty-four days."

Sir Richard Baggallay, one of her Majesty's Judges of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was presented with an address, last Saturday, by the Mayor of Hereford, Mr. Philip Ralph, on the part of the Corporation magistrates of the city and county of Hereford and a number of influential citizens. The presentation was made in a waiting-room at the station on Sir Richard's arrival from London. It is nearly twelve years since his Lordship represented Hereford in Parliament in the Conservative interest.

The proprietor of the *Publishers' Circular* has completed a synoptical table of the publications of the last year, by which it appears there were issued:—Theology, sermons, Biblical, 477 new publications, 216 new editions; educational, classical, philological, 278 and 192; juvenile works, tales, &c., 244 and 175; novels, tales, and other works of fiction, 452 and 405; law, jurisprudence, &c., 101 and 63; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 271 and 106; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 152 and 100; voyages, travels, geographical research, 177 and 93; history, biography, &c., 288 and 119; poetry, drama, musical, &c., 170 and 152; year books, serials in volumes, 157 and 136; medicine, surgery, &c., 108 and 73; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 100 and 76; miscellaneous, including pamphlets not sermons, 116 new publication, and 60 new editions. The fortnightly issue of the *Publishers' Circular* gives the full title, amounting together to nearly 6000 new books and new editions and importations issued during the past year.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

OLD AND NEW IDEAS OF FIRE.

Dr. John H. Gladstone, F.R.S., the Fallerian Professor of Chemistry, gave the first of the Christmas course of six lectures on the Chemistry of Fire on Thursday week, Dec. 28. Beginning his experiments with the production of a large flame of ignited wood-shavings, he observed that it was very natural that our ancestors should imagine fire to be something which came out of the consumed body; and, in fact, the early philosophers of China and India regarded it as one of five elements. In the earliest Chinese classic, the "Shoo King" (about 1000 B.C.), we read of water, fire, wood, metal, and earth as elements; while the Hindoo lawgiver, Menu, gives ether, air, light or fire, water, and earth. The Greeks adopted four elements, which Dr. Gladstone illustrated by the combustion of wood, in which fire, moisture, air or gas, and ash or earth were shown to be produced. After alluding to the notions of the alchemists respecting sulphur and mercury in relation to fire, he described how the phenomena of combustion came to be regarded as the key to the composition of bodies, which eventually led to the promulgation of two rival theories—one, that when a substance is burnt, something (termed phlogiston) goes out of it; the other, that something goes into it. Hooke and Mayow, in the seventeenth century, discovered that this latter something was a material existing in the atmosphere and in nitre; and that metals were increased in weight by burning, through combination with this unknown material. The problem was solved in 1774, when Priestley separated from the calx of mercury a gas now termed oxygen, and which was proved to be the supporter of combustion and respiration. Lavoisier soon after obtained it from our atmosphere, and proved that fire is only a result of intense chemical combination. The lecture was elucidated by numerous experiments. Sulphur, phosphorus, charcoal, and other substances were shown to burn with far greater brilliancy in oxygen than in air; coal-gas was burnt in oxygen and oxygen in coal gas; and the power of some bodies to separate oxygen from its compounds was illustrated. Thus charcoal extracted it from nitre, and a piece of potassium laid on ice burst into flame by abstracting its oxygen. The lecture concluded with the brilliant combustion of molten iron in oxygen.

PROPERTIES OF OXYGEN.

Professor Gladstone began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by experiments proving that oxygen is not necessary for the production of fire, although the combustions with which we are most acquainted are due to its chemical agency. Thus, light and heat were evolved by the combination of sulphur with copper, and chlorine with antimony. He then exhibited a jar of oxygen, describing its character as a colourless gas, without taste or odour, and which has resisted every attempt to liquefy it. It is one tenth part heavier than air, of which it forms nearly a fourth part; and constitutes eight ninths of water, and about one half of the solids of the earth and of most animal and vegetable bodies. After showing how oxygen may be readily obtained from some of its compounds, especially from chloride of potassium and oxide of manganese, he gave several examples of its remarkable power of combination. Very finely divided lead and iron, liquid zinc-ethyl, and phosphuretted hydrogen, took fire when poured into the air at the ordinary temperature; while other bodies needed to be more or less heated in the first instance, after which they continued to burn by the agency of the oxygen in the air. It was next shown that some of the combinations of oxygen cause changes of colour without the evolution of much heat. The heat of the pale flame of hydrogen-gas was shown to be greatly increased when fed with oxygen, which enabled it to burn steel; and the intensely-brilliant lime-light was produced by placing in the flame a piece of lime, which could be neither melted nor burnt. The explosive character of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen was especially shown by means of soap-bubbles brought in contact with flame. The lecture was concluded with experiments upon the properties of the chlorate and nitrate of potassium, salts which contain a very large amount of oxygen. When these are mixed with combustible substances and heated they burn with great violence, producing large quantities of gas, and causing explosions, of which gunpowder is an instance. Gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are not mixtures, but true chemical combinations, and may be made to burn slowly or quickly, or detonate, according to the mode of ignition.

NATURE OF FLAME—THE SAFETY-LAMP.

Professor Gladstone, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday last, after exhibiting on the screen the moving shadows of heated gases, explained how flame is produced when a gas is so strongly heated as to become luminous. Taking an ordinary gas flame as an example, he demonstrated that the flame consisted of three parts—1, the interior, which contained unconsumed gas or vapour, and which was so cool that phosphorus and gunpowder remained unburnt within it; 2, the luminous envelope (blue below and white above) where the chemical combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air took place; and, 3, the outer film, consisting of the products of combustion, watery vapour, and carbonic acid gas, which, being heavy, descended, while the hot flame rose, being lighter than the atmosphere. The combustion of candles of tallow, wax, and paraffin was shown to be due to the liquefaction of the solid material, its absorption by the wick by capillary attraction, and its transformation into gas by heat; and the improved light of the Argand burner was shown to be due to the introduction of air into the middle of the flame, whereby smoke, due to unburnt fuel, is prevented. Mr. Silber's improved gas-burners were also exhibited and explained; and the powers of the blow-pipe were shown. In the Bunsen burner very great heat is obtained by air being well mixed with the gas; and what has been termed "a solid cone of fire" is produced. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an interesting description of the way in which Sir Humphry Davy succeeded, after many experiments, in inventing a method of, in some degree, preventing the awfully destructive accidents in mines, occasioned by flame coming in contact with the explosive gas fire-damp. After ascertaining that flame will not pass through narrow tubes, through the dispersion of the heat, he constructed his first safety-lamp, in which the air entered and the products of combustion went out through such tubes. Further research taught him that wire gauze of a certain thickness was sufficient to prevent the passage of flame; and he then formed a lamp by inclosing the wick in a cylinder of such gauze, the prototype of the "Improved Davy," still in use. Professor Gladstone exhibited much of Davy's original apparatus, plunging one of his simplest lamps, with a flame, into explosive gas with perfect safety; and he illustrated the principle by literally filtering burning turpentine. When he poured it on wire gauze the flame was extinguished, and the liquid passed through.

Professor W. F. Barrett, F.C.S., lectured, last Saturday evening, to a crowded audience at the South Kensington Museum, aided by a large collection of scientific instruments from the recently-closed loan collection, which, it is to be hoped, has suggested the propriety of having a national gallery

for science as well as for art. The learned gentleman chose for his subject some practical applications of electricity, illustrating it by experiments, and delighting the assembly by making visible on the screen, by means of oxy-hydrogen light, some of the most interesting of the processes.

On Monday evening Professor Barrett lectured, at the London Institution, on the subject of the analogy of sound and light. The lecture was illustrated with many beautiful experiments, in which the electric lamp and sensitive flames were employed. After remarking on the differences between the vibrations of light and those of sound, Professor Barrett passed on to treat of the analogy of law, which they displayed. The extinction of luminous and sonorous sounds was effected in a similar way to that in which two pendulums swinging in opposite directions from a bar mutually counteracted, with regard to the bar, the effect which either would have produced. Two luminous waves of different direction uniting would produce darkness, two sonorous waves would produce silence, and two water waves would produce stillness. Light reflected from a mirror gathered into a focus, and sounds also had their focal distance from which they affected a sensitive flame. There was a striking analogy between music and colour; the rate of vibration in sounds gave rise to the gamut, and in colours the rate of vibration, in like manner, gave rise to the notes forming the spectrum. The colours of the spectrum showed a sequence analogous to the sequence of pitch in the gamut. Newton thought that there might be a correspondence between the length of the spectrum colours and the vibrations of musical sounds; but the true relationship was between the vibrating pitch of colour and the vibrating pitch of sound. The extreme limits of the spectrum embraced an octave in music. Calling red 100, the proportionate vibration of orange was 89, that of yellow 81, that of green 75, that of blue 69, that of indigo 64, that of violet 60, that of ultra-violet 53, and an obscure or extreme violet 50. The vibration of C in music corresponded to that of red in colour, and taking C as 100, the vibration of D was 89, that of E 80, that of F 75, that of G 67, that of A 60, that of B 53, and that of C 50. The vibration of unison, rendered visible, produced on a screen the figure of a circle, that of an octave formed a figure resembling 8, and combinations of figure formed by the visible reflection of intervals of a fourth, a sixth, &c., were proportionately complicated. This was shown by the lecturer by means of tuning forks and sensitive flames; and it was noteworthy that the figure of a discord was as perplexing to the eye as the sound was objectionable to the ear. The exquisite colour produced by permanganate of potash was composed of red and blue, colours which were in harmony, and this corresponded to a fifth in music. One experiment was specially worth recording. Newton's rings had been referred to, and the explanation had been given of the interference of one wave of light, half a wavelength behind another producing no effect of light—i.e., darkness—and the successive concentric dark lines thus produced were pointed out. The experiment was the usual one shown on a screen. The analogy of this in sound, the way in which one sound-wave half a wavelength behind another produced no sound was thus illustrated. There were two notes sounded with wave lengths exactly coinciding, the sounds being produced in each case through a sort of trombone sounded from a windbag. The drawing out of one of the tubes caused one to give out sounds half a wavelength behind the other, and the result of this interference of sound was silence. Drawing the tube still further out, till again one was a whole wave length behind the other, the wave lengths again coincided and a note, as before, was produced. In concluding his lecture, which was listened to with great attention, Professor Barrett said that one of the most pregnant results of scientific investigation was the revelation it contained of order in all phenomena, so that the student of nature felt sure that its right interpretation could never put anyone to intellectual confusion.

"CABBY."

Mr. John Dennistoun, honorary secretary to the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, writes to us, under date Dec. 28:—"The introduction of the cabmen's shelters in the west end of London has been very successful. Fifteen are now established, and are all self-supporting. The committee are endeavouring to raise a fund to enable them to erect some in the east end of town, where there are none at present. Donations or annual subscriptions (however small) will be thankfully received by me at the Union Club, Charing-cross. Bankers—Union Bank of London, Chancery-lane, and Messrs. Ransom, Bouvierie, and Co."

An appeal is also made on behalf of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association. The society will have completed its seventh year in April next, and has now to its credit and in capital invested upwards of £2300. Since its operations have begun about £60 has been given as gifts; £225 has been paid to pensioners, of whom there are eleven at the present time on the society's books, their ages varying from sixty-six years to seventy-nine; and £375 granted as loans, which are regularly and punctually repaid by the borrowers. The loans so granted are much appreciated by the men, who prefer this mode of obtaining help to that of receiving a gift. Nor is the latter ever asked for unless the applicant is in the extreme of distress. Another object the committee have in view is the establishment of a Cabman's Home, where those drivers who are aged and unable to work may pass their remaining days. The cabmen are most anxious to see this object accomplished, and, in response to an appeal from the committee, are daily paying their subscription of ten shillings each member towards this fund. Upwards of £150 has in this manner been received; and a gentleman has kindly promised £100 to supplement the drivers' efforts, provided all the members subscribe. Contributions in aid either of the annuity fund or the building fund of the Cabman's Home may be sent either to the society's bankers, Union Bank, Charing-cross; or to Mr. G. Stormont Murphy, hon. sec., 15, Soho-square, W.

The official return respecting deserters from the Army places the number at 7759 during the year 1876. The number of men who enlisted at Woolwich during the past three years were respectively, 1295, 610, and 897.

During the past year the total receipts of the three Masonic charitable institutions amounted to £39,335 7s. 6d. Of this sum £15,359 5s. 4d. was received by the boys' school, £12,540 15s. 7d. by the benevolent institution, and £11,435 6s. 7d. by the girls' school. These are the largest totals ever yet reached, and the aggregate amount exceeds that of the former year by £7000. Great efforts are being made by the secretaries of the institutions to obtain in the present year even a larger total, and they come before the craft with an excellent plea that the claims on their institution are daily increasing. The benevolent institution paid in the past year £8972 in annuities to ancient Masons and widows; the boys' school maintains, clothes, and educates 189 boys; and the girls' school 162 girls. These figures, however, do not represent a fixed maximum, but are constantly increased.

EDUCATION.

A circular has been sent by the Lords of the Committee on Education to the clerks of the various School Boards, to the effect that the Education Department have had under consideration the regulations to be made by them with respect to certificates of age, proficiency, and school attendance. These regulations will be laid on the table of both Houses when Parliament meets; and, when approved, will be communicated to the school boards throughout the country. The circular further reminds the boards of the duty which devolves upon them (under the 7th section), to "publish the provisions of the Act within their jurisdiction in such a manner as they think best calculated for making these provisions known," and adds that the Lords of the Committee would be glad to be informed in what way the boards have provided, or propose to provide, for the fulfilment of the requirements of the 7th section.—The Education Department has also issued a circular to boroughs without school boards.

In connection with the invitation of the London School Board to the other school boards of the county to join them in asking the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of English spelling with a view to simplifying it, we understand that the following school boards have already agreed to co-operate with the London School Board in this matter:—The School Boards of Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford, Wolverhampton, Rochdale, with many other boards in the smaller towns and country districts. The council of the Society of Arts have also resolved to join in the requisition; the National Union of Elementary Teachers having, some months since, at their annual conference at Liverpool, adopted a resolution to the same effect. In consequence of the encouragement received so far to the proposal, it is contemplated to hold a conference on the subject at the Society of Arts as soon as arrangements can be completed. Several eminent persons have given in their names as convenors of the proposed conference, among whom may be mentioned Professor Max Müller, of Oxford, and Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. The convenors are not committed to any particular scheme of reform, the object being a thorough ventilation of the question. The Bristol School Board has resolved that it is inexpedient that the question of the present method of spelling should be referred to a Special Commission, and that they are not prepared to unite in any representation to the Education Department on the subject.

A resolution was passed by the Preston Town Council, last Monday, appointing a school attendance committee to carry out the Elementary Education Act of 1876. It was stated that Captain Elgee, Government Inspector of Police, had given it as his opinion that the police ought to assist the committee in enforcing the attendance of children at school.

Mr. Thomas E. Smith, M.P., presided at a public meeting held at North Shields, yesterday week, in connection with the Tynemouth School Board election. He expressed himself favourable to the adoption in this country of the system of education established in Boston, U.S., where public elementary schools were attended by every class of society.

The Warrington Town Council, on Tuesday, appointed a school attendance committee, consisting of twelve members of the Council, to carry out the provisions of the Elementary Education Act.

We have already given the instructions issued by the School Board explaining the liabilities of parents under the amended Education Act. The Board has also intimated to employers the regulations affecting them, it being premised that, in the eye of the law, a parent employing his own child for any purpose of "trade" or "gain" is an employer. The summary of the statute is as follows:—

No person may employ, in the year 1877, any child who is under the age of nine years, or in subsequent years any child who is under the age of ten years. No person may employ a child within certain limits of age, unless the child shall have obtained either a certificate of proficiency that he has reached the fourth standard of the Code of 1876, or a certificate that he has previously made 250 attendances, at least, in not more than two schools, during each year for a certain number of years, whether consecutive or not, as follows:—In 1877, children between nine and twelve, with the exception of those who were eleven before Jan. 1, 1877, who have attained the fourth standard of 1876, or made due attendance for the previous two years; in 1878, children between ten and thirteen, with the exception of those who were eleven before Jan. 1, 1877, who have reached the fourth standard of 1876, or made the two previous years due attendance; in 1879, children between ten and fourteen, with the exceptions before stated, and they must also have attained to the fourth standard or have made the three previous years due attendances; in 1880 children between ten and fourteen, with the exception of those who have passed the fourth standard or have made the four previous years due attendances; in 1881 and subsequent years, children between ten and fourteen who have passed the fourth standard or have made the five previous years due attendances.

The penalty incurred by an employer who acts in contravention of the above provisions is a sum not exceeding 40s., but no penalty will be incurred by the employer—(a) if the child was lawfully employed on Aug. 15, 1876; (b) if the child obtains efficient instruction by attendance at school for full time or in some other equally efficient manner; (c) if the employment be during a specified time allowed by the school board for the purposes of husbandry, &c., and if the child be over eight years of age and be so employed; (d) if the child be employed and be attending school in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts, or of the by-laws of the School Board; (e) if the employer be bona fide deceived as to the age of the child or as to his having obtained a certificate, or if some agent, without the knowledge of the employer, shall have employed the child, in which latter case the agent will be liable to the penalty. Although the employer be exempt from penalty when the child is lawfully employed under the above regulations, the parent will still be liable for any breach of the by-laws where the latter are more stringent.

Under the head of "Regulations as to the Payment or Remission of Fees," it is stated, "If a parent is unable, from poverty, to pay the school fee of his child, he may apply either to the guardians of the poor for the parish where he lives, or to the School Board. The guardians, if satisfied of the poverty of the parent, must pay the school fee, not exceeding three pence a week, of the child in any public elementary school which the parent may select. If the parent selects a board school, the school board, on his application, may, if they think fit, remit the school fee. The payment or remission of the school fee will not submit the parent to any disability." In respect to "free instruction," it is stated:—"Subject to conditions to be made by an order of the Education Department, a child under eleven years of age who obtains a certificate that he has attended a public elementary school 350 times a year, for two, three, four, or five years, according to circumstances, and also that he has attained a standard (to be fixed by the department) in reading, writing, and arithmetic, will be entitled to have his school fees paid for him by the Education Department at a public elementary school for three years more."

It appears from the annual returns of the volunteer force for the year just ended that the enrolled strength has increased from 181,080 in 1875 to 185,501 in 1876, the number of efficient being raised from 168,709 to 174,184, and the percentage of efficiency to enrolled strength from 93·16 to 93·89. The number actually present at the official inspections was 151,753, being 81·80 per cent of those enrolled. The officers and sergeants holding certificates of proficiency have also increased from 14,869 last year to 15,525 at the present time.

The *Times* began yesterday (Friday) to issue a weekly edition of the *Times*, price twopence, "containing all that is of special or permanent interest in the editions of the six previous days, and printed in a form suitable for binding as an annual volume, or for postal transmission abroad." Two other weekly papers, *Mayfair* and *Truth* (said to be offshoots from the *World*), begin their existence this week.—Another of those powerful machines, the Walter press, has been added to the machinery by which the *Daily News* is printed, being the seventh Walter press now in that office. These seven machines work at the rate of 12,000 per hour each.



THE EASTERN QUESTION: PROCLAMING THE CONSTITUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



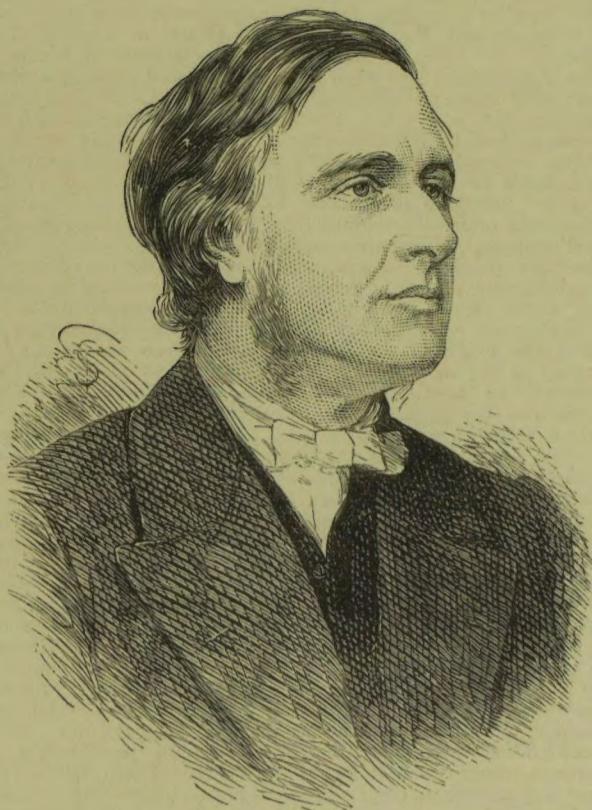
SAFDET PASHA.
BARON WERTHER.

EDHEM PASHA.
COUNT ZICHY.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.
BARON GALICE.

COUNT CORTI. MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. SIR H. ELLIOT.
COUNT BOURGOING. COUNT CHAUDORDY.

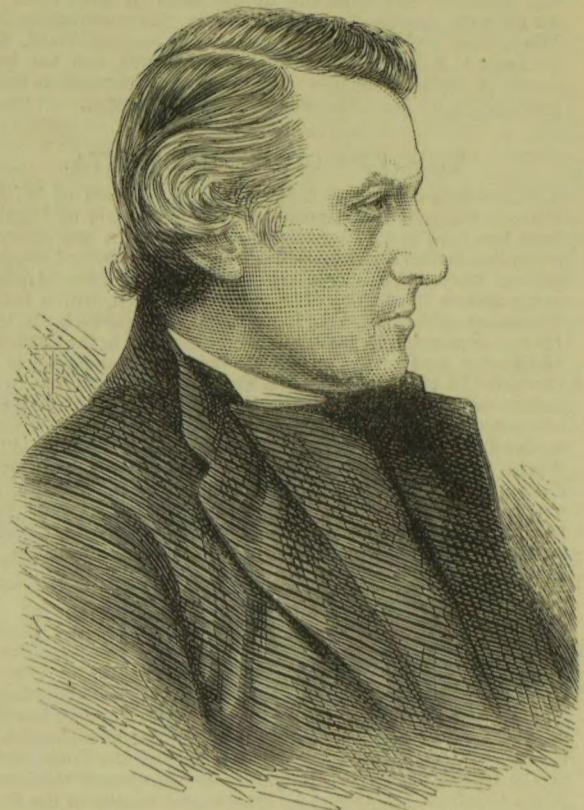
THE EASTERN QUESTION: THE CONFERENCE AT THE ADMIRALTY, CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE RIGHT REV. E. W. BENSON, BISHOP OF TRURO.



THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. DAY, R.N., V.C.



THE RIGHT REV. E. R. JOHNSON, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE BISHOP OF TRURO.

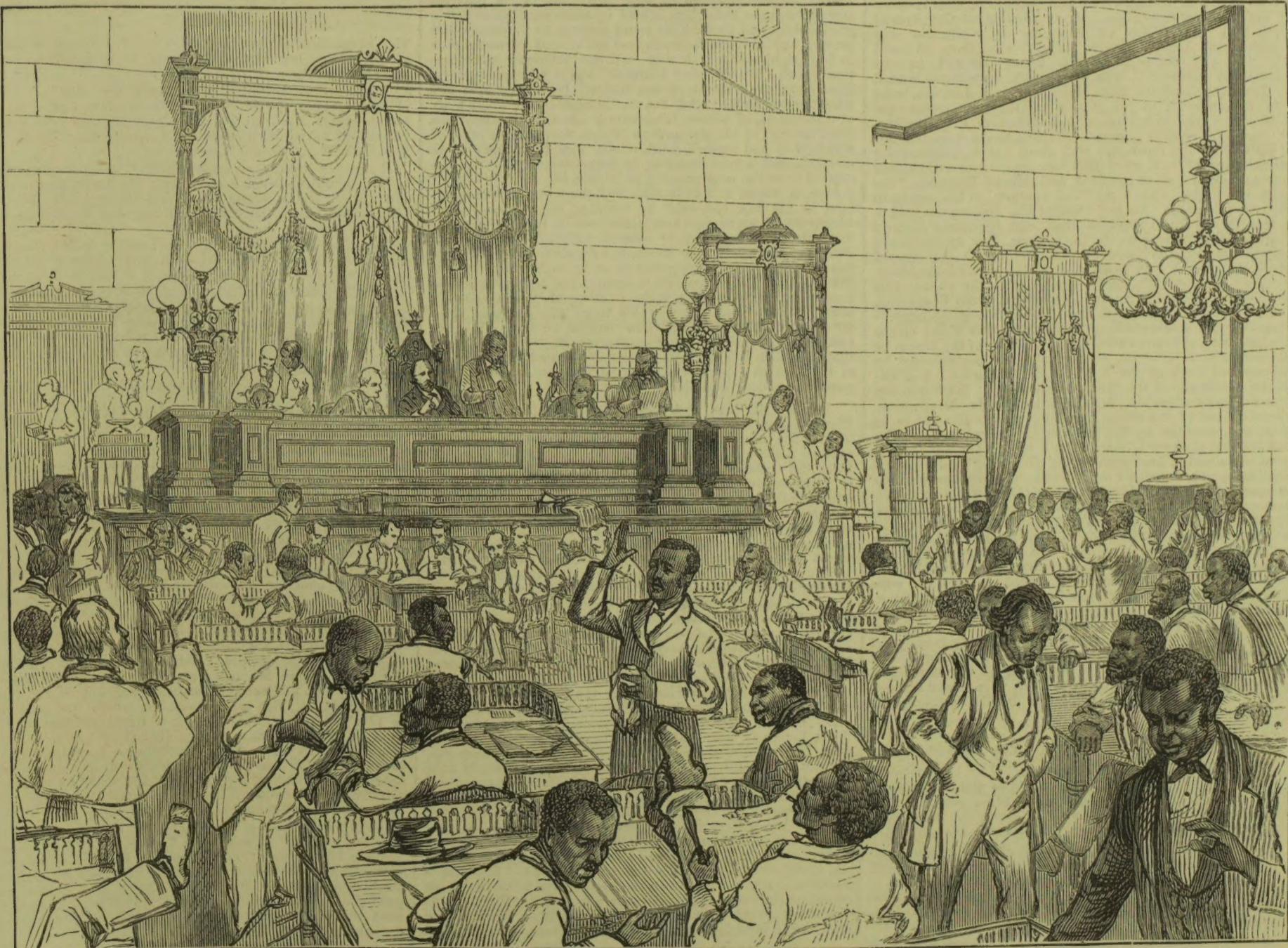
The Order in Council respecting the Bishop of Truro having been duly published in the *London Gazette*, the nomination of the Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, as first Bishop of Truro, soon followed. The Right Rev. Dr. Benson was born about the year 1830, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1852, as a first class in Classical Honours, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, obtaining also the place of a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. He was ordained deacon in 1853, by the Bishop of Manchester, and admitted into priest's orders four years later by the Bishop of Ely. He was for some years an assistant master in Rugby School, and held the head mastership of Wellington College from its first opening down to 1872, when he was appointed to a residential canonry in, and the

chancellorship of, Lincoln Cathedral, having been a prebendary of the same cathedral for three years previously. He was a select preacher at Cambridge in 1864-71, and again appointed in 1875. He was nominated Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty in 1873. He was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and is known as one of the contributors to the "Speaker's Commentary." Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire. Our portrait of the first Bishop of Truro is taken from a photograph by Mayall, of King's-road, Brighton.

CAPTAIN DAY, R.N.

Captain George Fiott Day, V.C., C.B., &c., entered the Navy in 1833. Before he obtained his commission as Lieutenant he saw active service on board the Benbow, Captain Houston Stewart, in the Mediterranean, and commanded the barge of

his ship in the attack on the town of Tortosa, on the coast of Syria, and was present in the Benbow at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was appointed Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1845, and, after various services was, in November, 1851, appointed Lieutenant-Commander of H.M.S. Locust, with which he served in the Baltic Fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, in 1854. In the following year he joined the Mediterranean Fleet, where he was appointed Lieutenant-Commander of the Recruit, in which ship he gained the highest distinction for his gallantry. He distinguished himself by his gallantry performed, on Sept. 17 and 21, in the Sea of Azov, for which he was decorated with the Victoria Cross, and was among the first recipients of that honoured decoration, and was promoted to the rank of Commander. In May, 1856, he was appointed Commander of H.M.S. Firefly, in which he was employed on the West Coast of Africa. He subsequently commanded H.M.S. Sphinx during the Chinese War. He was promoted Post Captain in August, 1861; but, in consequence



THE RECENT ELECTION TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA: SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT COLUMBIA.

of impaired health, was compelled to decline active employment, and, in February, 1867, was placed on the captain's retired list. In further recognition of his valuable services, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in May, 1875. He would have shortly attained flag rank. He married, in 1858, Mary, third daughter of the late James Ruddell-Todd, Esq., formerly M.P. for Honiton, who survives him, and has left a family of three daughters. Captain Day's portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Wootton, of Taunton.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Right Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, fifth son of William Ponsonby Johnson, of Castlesteads, in the county of Cumberland, was born at Castlesteads, on Feb. 17, 1828; was educated at Rugby, and at Wadham College, Oxford; graduated Bachelor of Arts, 1850, and Master of Arts, 1860. He was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Worcester—deacon, with a title to the curacy of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick—in 1851. He was appointed, in 1860, to a minor canonry in the Cathedral of Chester, and to the curacy of the cathedral parish of St. Oswald. In 1866 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the rectory of Northenden, in the county of Chester, where he succeeded the late Archdeacon Woolrough. He was selected by the Bishop of Chester, in 1871, to fill the post of Archdeacon of Chester, upon the resignation of the late Archdeacon Pollock. It was towards the close of 1876 that he was appointed to the bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Robert Milman. The portrait of the new Bishop is taken from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly and Cheapside.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

Our American cousins have found it a difficult task to decide "under which king" or President—Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes—they will serve during the next four years. The election of electors to decide this vexed question caused the Constitution of the United States to be stretched to its utmost tension in South Carolina. It is one of the critical scenes in the State Legislative Assembly of South Carolina at Columbia which our Artist illustrates. South Carolina became, in fact, the battle-ground of the Democratic and Republican parties; and the political contest was waged with great fury in November last. A special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Columbia, Dec. 16, says:—"In the cases of the counties Laurens and Edgefield the Democratic candidates, had, on the face of the returns, majorities of votes which gave them a *prima facie* right to take their seats in the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Board of Canvassers 'went behind' these returns, and decided, on evidence obtained independently and outside of them, that the majorities were due to fraud and intimidation, and refused to make the usual statement which would have entitled the candidates to certificates of membership." Thereupon, it will be remembered, the Board of State Canvassers were committed to prison for contempt of the Supreme Court, "on account of having assumed judicial functions in defiance of the decisions and orders of the Court, and issued certificates of election to the Hayes presidential electors and to the Republican members of the Legislature in those cases where grave questions had arisen, and adjourned *sine die* at the very instant almost that the Supreme Court was issuing a peremptory mandamus directing the board to issue certificates of election to the senators and representatives of the General Assembly ascertained by the board to have received the highest number of votes. A fine of 1500 dols. was also imposed on each member of the Board of Canvassers. Party excitement then ran so high that the House of Assembly at Columbia was guarded by United States troops on Nov. 28 and 29. On the latter date the scene pictured in our Illustration occurred. The Democratic members, headed by the representatives from Edgefield and Laurens, were refused admission to the House on the 28th, when the Republicans, were in possession, and elected Mr. E. W. Mackey, of Charleston, as their Speaker. Retiring to the space in front of the Capitol, the Democrats read aloud a protest against the action of the military, whereupon the vast concourse of citizens outside showed signs of agitation, and General Hampton, "the handsomest man of his State," had to appeal to the people to preserve the peace. In the evening the Democrats held a caucus in the South Carolina Hall, and appointed General Wallace as their Speaker; on the morrow, Nov. 29, the troops admitted them to the House of Assembly, which they entered in a body, after a vain resistance on the part of the doorkeepers. General Wallace forthwith took the chair. The scene of confusion that ensued is delineated in our Engraving, and is described in these terms by an American contemporary:—"Another lull now ensued, and the hour was about eleven a.m., when all eyes were attracted to the door of the House by the entrance of E. W. M. Mackey, who was accompanied by the coloured Clerk of the House, A. M. S. Marshall, and Detective Hubbard, of the State Constabulary. Mackey's face turned ghastly white with rage when he took in the situation. He proceeded to the stand, trembling with excitement as he went, and, running up the steps, followed by the Clerk, demanded that General Wallace should vacate his seat. Each speaker claimed to have been legally chosen by legally elected legislators, and, as neither would retire, the singular spectacle was presented of two deliberative assemblies attempting to conduct public business in the same room and at the same time. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each party was ordered to clear the hall, but they were unable to do so. The Speaker of each party called upon members who had not been sworn to come forward for that purpose, but none advanced. Alleged members, rising and addressing their respective Speakers, were called to order by their antagonists, but refused obedience. Mr. Thomas (coloured), Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in response to Mr. Mackey's request, succeeded in sandwiching between the outbreaks a prayer, and a few men got in either exciting or calming speeches. The session of the dual Legislature continued all day and night, and up to noon on Friday, when motions were offered by each side to adjourn, and, each being put by the Speakers, was carried."

The gold medal for the Royal Artillery Institution prize essay has been awarded to Colonel H. A. Smyth.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., brought before the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, his scheme for a new licensing system, and replied to Mr. Lowe's article in the *Fortnightly Review*. A resolution approving of the scheme was adopted.

At the quarter sessions of the county of Huntingdon it was stated that, while the population of the county has decreased, the amount of lunacy within its boundaries has increased. It was resolved to take steps, in conjunction with the counties of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, to enlarge the Three Counties Asylum at Arlesey.

BOOKS ABOUT FLORENCE.

As the honest Athenian was, by his own confession, provoked into ostracising Aristides, whose praises had been sung even to nauseousness, so, it is to be feared, a long-suffering generation may be goaded into flat blasphemy by the incessant eulogies heaped upon that fair city, whose glorification is the theme of *The Makers of Florence*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan and Co.), a handsome volume, with upwards of fifty-five illustrations, themselves sufficient to claim no little attention and to excite no reluctant admiration. And, perhaps, a better case might be made against Florence than was forthcoming in the case of the just man of Athens. A great deal depends upon the circumstances under which, and the state of mind in which, you proceed to form your estimate. Say that you are at Florence in the month of May—such a May, in all its soft loveliness and with all its freshness of verdure as, notwithstanding Mrs. Oliphant's insinuations, has been known, even within the memory of living men, in Merry England; say that you are not pressed for time or money; say that you have the leisure and the intelligence to indulge in quiet, regulated contemplation of whatsoever is most beautiful, where nearly everything is beautiful, in architecture, and in sculpture, and in painting; say that you are possessed by the spirit of veneration for antiquity; say that you are well primed with reminiscences, poetical and romantic, from the works of Dante and Petrarch and Boccaccio; say that you are familiar with what has been written by Guicciardini and by Vasari; and say that, on some morning of such a May as has been supposed, you have mounted to the celebrated hill whence there bursts upon your gaze a full view of the fair city and the glories of it, with the Duomo and the Campanile, and the Arno, flowing like a stream of silver beneath its bridges;—then, indeed, as the recollections of many ages crowd upon you, mingled with the grand reality beneath your eyes, you may be touched by an enthusiasm similar to that of Mrs. Oliphant, and may fancy that what you see is a vision of the earthly paradise. But let your visit be at another period—either when the Arno has dwindled down to a few spoonfuls of what looks like pea-soup, whence the dire mosquito ascends to sound his nightly trumpet in your ears and plunge his venomous weapon into your skin; or when the river, swollen past restraint, overleaps the parapets of its bridges, whilst the bitter wind sweeps down the Lung' Arno, as if it were fain to cut you in two; and Florence will wear a different aspect. Especially if your time be short and you have fallen among friends with lionising propensities. Then you will compare the Duomo unfavourably with St. Paul's Cathedral; then the grim palaces will remind you of Newgate prison; then the churches will appear to you overdone, both in number and decoration; then you will have your eyes opened to the nuisances of the streets; then the sturdy beggars will impress you rather with their importunity than with their picturesqueness; then the Florentines will appear to you to make but a poor show either in the way of gardens or of a racecourse; and, as for their painters, you will think that it had been good for you if Andrea del Sarto, at any rate, with his perpetual Madonna and Child, had never been born. If you would be constant in your love of Florence—a love, that is, without alloy—it were best to remain at home and read such books as Mrs. Oliphant's, wherein the tone is enthusiastic and affectionate even to a pathetic extent, and the colour is almost altogether rosy, save where historical fact requires that the rosiness should be deepened to the crimson hue of blood. She has not written a history of Florence, but biographical sketches of those whom she is pleased to term "the makers of Florence." First comes the poet Dante; then we are introduced to the "cathedral builders," to Arnolfo, Giotto, Ghiberti, Donatello, Brunelleschi. Under the title of "a peaceful citizen," Agnolo Pandolfini is held up as an example of how a good citizen and shopkeeper could manage to "increase and prosper, and add scudo to scudo, and get himself a peaceful villa in the neighbourhood," amidst "all the turbulence and agitation of such a life as that of Florence" in the fifteenth century. Then come the "monks of San Marco," beginning with Fra Angelico and ending with Fra Bartolomeo—the tragic story of Savonarola, of course, intervening. And, lastly, there is a short account of the stupendous Michel Angelo; an account which, if it had seemed good, might have been made more complete and more interesting by supplementary information derived from the most recently published life of that mighty genius, of whom it may be said that there were giants in the land in his day, and that he stood as conspicuously high among the giants as Saul among the men of Israel. Whether Savonarola can be properly classed with the "makers" of Florence, and whether, as he was not a native Florentine and has had his memory kept pretty green by works as popular as the "Romola" of George Eliot, he may not be considered to occupy an unnecessarily large number of Mrs. Oliphant's pages, is a question about which there will probably be a difference of opinion, though there can be no such difference touching the excellence of the narrative and the sympathetic spirit in which it is written. If to that or to any other portion of the book an objection were to be made, the burden of it would most likely be a charge of verbosity.

For a full, true, and extremely particular account of Florence and her fortunes, as affected by the family of the Medici, the inquirer must be referred to the two huge volumes entitled *Lorenzo de' Medici*, translated, by Mr. Robert Harrison, from the German of Herr von Reumont (Smith, Elder, and Co.), two volumes in which it is clear that the author works with a double portion of that spirit of minute research, patient industry, microscopical investigation, and methodical arrangement which has made his countrymen proverbial. That such a writer, if he did not begin his task of biography from Genesis, would go very gradually and preparatorily to work, was only to be expected; and therefore no astonishment is likely to be felt at the announcement that Lorenzo the Magnificent is not even born until one arrives at the hundred and sixty-eighth page of the first volume, the preceding pages having been devoted to paving the way for a proper appreciation of that event by an elaborate essay relating to "Florence and the Medici to the Death of Cosimo the Elder," who was gratefully commemorated as "pater patriæ." When Cosimo died he left but one legitimate son, Piero the Gouty, whose eldest son was Lorenzo, to be known afterwards, and perhaps for ever, as the Magnificent. "Nature," it appears, had given Lorenzo "strength, but not beauty;" and, "to judge from his exterior, one might have promised him a long life, but not a brilliant one." The promise, however, would have been rash; for his life was, on the contrary, brilliant but short, inasmuch as he died at the age of forty-three, having lived but a brief span "for such manifold activity and such lasting fame." When Herr von Reumont has once started us upon the pursuit of Lorenzo's career, there is still no symptom of hurry; the pace is as deliberate as ever; and constant halts are made for the thorough investigation of the smallest details appertaining to the family of the Medici and to the influence which that family exercised over the fate of Florence, as regards domestic matters or foreign affairs, in peace and in war, in the various domains of politics, finance, literature, and

art. The best idea of the comprehensive manner in which Herr von Reumont has dealt with his subject may be gathered from a bare statement of the plan upon which he has divided his work. The first volume contains three "books" and the first part of a fourth, devoted, respectively, to a study of "Florence and the Medici to the Death of Cosimo the Elder;" of "Piero de' Medici and the first years of Lorenzo the Magnificent;" of "the conspiracy of the Pazzi and the war with Rome and Naples;" and of "the Medici in relation to literature and art." The second volume begins with a continuation of the fourth "book," the literary and artistic theme whereof is prosecuted continuously, and exhaustively completed in three distinct parts; and a fifth and sixth "book," bringing the volume to a conclusion, save for the additional information afforded by chronological, genealogical, and other appendices, are appropriated respectively to tracing the "development of the supremacy of the Medici," and to reproducing the picture presented by the "later years of Lorenzo de' Medici's life." There are, moreover, the usual subdivisions into chapters, in each of which some particular event or group of events, whether it be Lorenzo's appearance at a tournament, or his marriage, or his behaviour at his brother's murder, or anything else, are entered into and set forth with the most unsparing pains and diligent accumulation of facts; whilst the general aspect of contemporaneous history, so far as it has any bearing upon Florence and the Medici, receives an ample amount of consideration. Herr von Reumont, in fact, worked with that circumstantial regard for the smallest detail which is noticeable in those who perform a labour of love and gratitude; nor is the secret of the feelings which prompted him difficult to discover. It is revealed in the words of his own preface, words in which he acknowledges how much he owes to Cino Capponi, the historian, to whom he has inscribed his book, and through whom Florence became to him "a second home." The character of Lorenzo the Magnificent has given rise to no little disputation, but it is summed up by Herr von Reumont, at considerable length, with a reasonableness, if not an impartiality, which can hardly fail to command acquiescence, if not assent. That Lorenzo was "the most brilliant representative of a remarkable time" nobody, perhaps, would care to deny; that "he had all the qualities of poet and statesman, connoisseur and patron of learning, citizen and prince," is a statement which contains so much of truth that it is hardly worth while, at this distance of time, to call any part of it in question. And certainly no contradiction will be given to the assertion that "he was not without the weaknesses and vices of his time," which are pleaded as the obstructive influences which "cramped his policy." As for his "arbitrary proceedings in money matters," the best excuse that can be offered is but a lame one; and not much more can be said for the defence made against those who have accused him of aiming "at becoming a recognised prince." Touching the latter point, the early age at which he was removed is not without significance. As to the religious sentiments of Lorenzo, and the two contradictory stories concerning his dying interview with Savonarola, the reader will not appeal to Herr von Reumont's pages in vain, though no satisfactory conclusion may be derived therefrom. Perhaps one of the most astonishing facts recorded about Lorenzo is contained in the following passage:—"He was entirely destitute of the sense of smell, and his voice was harsh. These natural defects he conquered with equal skill and perseverance." What amount of skill and perseverance can supply the absent sense of smell—though they can, no doubt, reduce a harshness of voice—it is impossible to conceive; and, what is more, the sense of smell is just that, perhaps, which one would be most content to lack in Florence.

MUSIC.

The suspension of our important serial concerts, usual at Christmas time, has been but brief, some being already resumed, and others on the point of renewal.

The earliest performance of 1877 was that of "The Messiah," under the direction of Mr. William Carter, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening; the solo-singers announced having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli.

Yesterday (Friday) evening "Elijah" was to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Misses Jessie Jones and Hancock, Mr. Wilford Morgan, Mr. Carter, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. George Fox as solo vocalists.

This (Saturday) afternoon, the London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, open their eleventh season at St. James's Hall, where the nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday evening.

At the Crystal Palace the attraction of the pantomime will prevent the resumption of the Saturday afternoon concerts until Feb. 3, when the occasion will be rendered commemorative of the birthday of Mendelssohn by the performance of a selection from his works.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Songs composed, and in part written, by the late Rev. John Park, D.D." (Leeds, Archibald Ramsden; London, Hutchings and Romer), is a good-sized and handsome volume, containing upwards of sixty vocal pieces (with pianoforte accompaniment), in various styles, sacred and secular. The composer of the music and author of some of the words, was minister of the first charge of St. Andrew's; and his estimable, amiable, and intellectual character, and unobtrusively pious career, are eloquently sketched by Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's, in a prefatory memoir. The music is generally far above the average of amateur productions, being of a very melodious character, and written with evidence of a sound study of the laws of harmony. The original words, too, flow smoothly, and reflect much poetical feeling. The borrowed lines are from various great poets, ancient and modern.

Mr. Lonsdale, of Old Bond-street, has just published Handel's "Water Music," arranged for the pianoforte and edited by Mr. Pittman, the eminent organist of the Royal Italian Opera. This *pièce d'occasion*, which was composed in 1714 for performance during a Royal progress on the Thames, consists of an overture followed by a series of movements, some in dance form (including a hornpipe), all impressed with the power of the master. It has been asserted that this was the first work in which French horns were used. Mr. Pittman's arrangement is excellent, and enables the player to realise all the essential features of the score.

Mr. Charles Salaman's setting of Mrs. Hemans's lines, "Oh, linger on the oar" (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), and of Lord Byron's verses from "The Corsair," "Without thine ear to listen to my lay" (Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co.), are distinguished by much grace of character both in the vocal portion and in the accompaniment. The singer in each case need not possess a voice of very extensive compass, but some declamatory power is desirable.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR R. GORE-BOOTH, BART.

Sir Robert Gore-Booth, fourth Baronet, of Lissadell, in the county of Sligo, M.P. and Lord Lieutenant for that county, died at Lissadell, on the 21st ult. He was born Aug. 25, 1805, the elder son of Sir Robert Newcomen Gore-Booth, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of Henry Irwin, Esq., of Streamstown, in the county of Sligo, and succeeded his father, when only nine years of age, Oct. 23, 1814. He was educated at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1822, being subsequently admitted, ad eundem, at Trinity College, Dublin. Sir Robert sat in Parliament for the county of Sligo, in the Conservative interest, from 1850 to the time of his death, and served as High Sheriff for that county in 1830. He married, first, March 23, 1827, Caroline, second daughter of Robert Edward, first Viscount Lorton, by whom (who died in the January of the following year) he had no issue. He married, secondly, April 2, 1830, Caroline Susan, second daughter of the late Thomas Gould, Esq., of Dublin, Master in Chancery, by whom (who died Jan. 16, 1855) he had two sons—Robert Newcomen, who died 1861, and his successor, now Sir Henry William Gore-Booth, fifth Baronet, who was born in 1843; married, in 1867, Georgina Mary, only daughter of Colonel and Lady Frances Hill, of Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, and niece of the present Earl of Scarborough; and has a son and three daughters. The Gores, represented by the Baronet Gore of Lissadell, are a branch of the noble house of Gore, whose chief is the Earl of Arran.

SIR TITUS SALT, BART.

Titus Salt, Bart., of Saltaire and Crow Nest, both in the county of York, died at his seat near Halifax, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-three. He was the son of Daniel Salt, of Bradford, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Isaac Smithies, of The Manor House, Morley, and succeeded, after a career of energy and honourable dealing, in raising himself to be head of the great manufacturing firm of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, and Co., of Saltaire, near Bradford. Of that town he became senior Alderman, and served the office of Mayor. From May, 1859, to February, 1861, he was its M.P., and in 1869 was granted the title of Baronet, in recognition of his high commercial position and his extensive philanthropy. The flourishing town of Saltaire is a creation of Sir Titus's munificence. It is stated that he spent more than £100,000 in the promotion of the happiness of his people there, building schools and endowing churches. He was J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sir Titus married, Aug. 21, 1830, Caroline, daughter of George Whitlam, of Great Grimsby, and had six sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir William Henry Salt, second Baronet, was born Dec. 5, 1831, married, Dec. 7, 1854, Emma Dove Octaviana, only child of John Dove Harris, Esq., of Ratcliffe Hall, in the county of Leicester, and has a son, Shirley Harris, and a daughter, Constance.

The deaths are also announced of:

The Hon. Rachael Borthwick, daughter of Archibald Borthwick, banker in Edinburgh, *de jure*, seventeenth Lord Borthwick, on Dec. 28, aged ninety-one.

William Clayton Clayton, Captain in the 9th Lancers, on the 26th ult., from the effects of a fall at polo during the recent great celebrations at Delhi.

Lieutenant-General George Campbell, C.B., late 52nd Light Infantry and Colonel of the 85th Regiment, on the 22nd ult.

Captain George Fiott Day, R.N., C.B., V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honour, on the 18th ult., aged fifty-six, fourth son of the late Charles Day, Esq., of Bevis-hill, Southampton.

Edward Dalton, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, of Dunkirk Manor House, a member of the Archaeological Institute and other literary societies, at his seat near Amberley, on the 28th ult., in his ninetieth year.

George James Farsyde, Esq., of Fylingdales, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., Barrister-at-Law, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-three; second son of the late J. Farsyde, Esq., J.P., of Bilton Park, North Riding, who assumed the surname of Watson.

Isabella, Lady Fremantle, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B., on the 26th ult., in her eighty-first year; she was daughter of David Lyon, Esq., and was first married to James Wedderburn, Esq.

Lady Charlotte Sophia Gordon, second daughter of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, K.T., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., on the 21st ult., in her eighty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Gould, at The Bury, Herts, on the 24th ult., in his eighty-first year.

General Robert Hawkes, late of H.M. Bengal Cavalry, on the 18th ult., in his eighty-seventh year.

Robert Hills, Esq., of Colne Park, Essex, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1856, on the 18th ult., in his eighty-first year. He was grandson of Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and son of Philip Astle, Esq., of Colney Park, who assumed the surname of Hills, in 1790, on inheriting the estate of Michael Robert Hills, Esq.

The Rev. Luke Jackson, M.A., at Hucknall, Torkard, Notts on the 23rd ult., in his ninetieth year.

James John Kinloch, Esq., late of Kair, Kincardineshire, D.L., for many years attached to her Majesty's household, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-two.

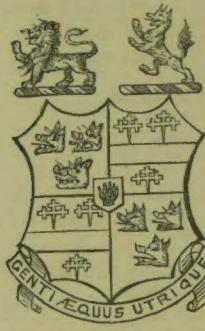
Colonel Peter W. Luard, Bengal S. C. and late Colonel 21st Punjaub Light Infantry (grandson of the late Captain Peter John Luard, 4th Dragoons, of Blyborough, in the county of Lincoln), on the 21st ult., aged fifty-nine.

John Rolt, Esq., of Ozleworth Park, Gloucestershire, from a fall out hunting, on the 23rd ult., aged forty-three. He was eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, M.P., Attorney-General and, finally, Lord Justice of Appeal.

The Rev. John Henry Augustus Rudd, formerly Chaplain in Bengal, and for fifteen years Rector of Elstow, Bedfordshire (youngest son of the late Rev. Eric Rudd, Vicar of Thorne, Yorkshire), on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-seven.

Mrs. Thomson-Sinclair, of Freswick, and Dunbeath Castle, Caithness, widow of William Thomson-Sinclair, Esq., J.P. and D.L., and eldest daughter of William Sinclair, Esq., of Freswick, on the 28th ult., in her sixty-seventh year.

Annie, Lady Waller, wife of Sir Edmund Arthur Waller, Bart., and daughter of George Parsons, Esq.



CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1713 received from T. L. Radwaner, R. Carl, Nilubud, B. Lewy, T. Shippen, Timmins.

J B (Boxford).—We cannot undertake to examine problems unaccompanied by the author's solutions. There would be a grievous waste of time if, as frequently happens, there is no solution according to the conditions. If you send the solution your problem shall have our best attention.
GULMAGOO.—Your Knight's tour is a very elementary one; and, besides, although it is a highly interesting and even scientific problem, it is not chess.
DELTA (Dalketh).—We have inquired about the game referred to and hope to receive it in the course of a week or two.
T B (Clevedon).—Thanks for the games. They shall have early attention.
A READER OF TWENTY YEARS (Leicester).—Please to furnish us with the names of the players. We require such information, not for publication, but for our own satisfaction.
A B (West Brompton).—We shall be obliged if you will forward us copies of the problems referred to.
PROBLEMS received from W. Coates, J. Pierce, C. M. Baxter, G. L. de Boer, J. G. Finch, and J. W. Abbott are acknowledged, with thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1714 received from J. K. Woolwich Chess Club, Oliver Crosby, J. de H. Cant, East Marden, J. Northwich, W. F. Payne, Bailey Ixion, Bonny Dundee, W. Thomson, W. Nelson, S. Lamb, J. S. W., J. R. T., Yankee, and Alfred. The correspondents who assert that there is a solution to this problem by K to Q 3rd, K to K 3rd, &c., have apparently overlooked Black's resource on the second move, B to Q 7th, after which White cannot mate on the next move.

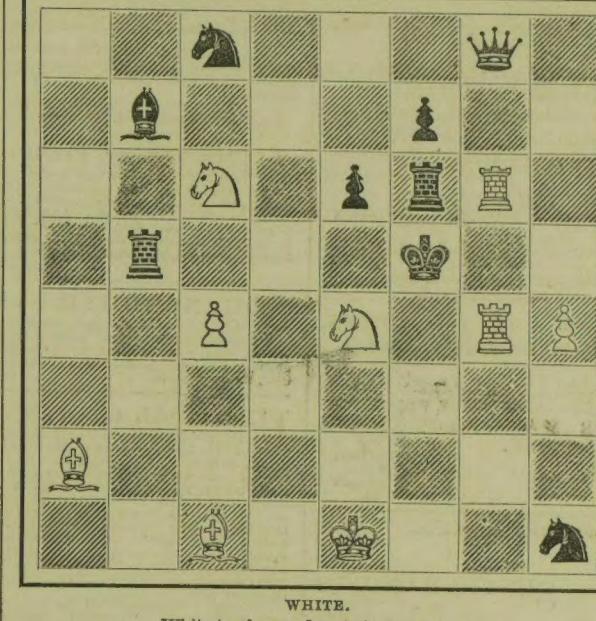
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1714.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 3rd B takes B (ch) 3. Q or Kt mates accordingly.
2. K takes B Any move.

PROBLEM NO. 1716.

By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The two following Games were played at Simpson's Divan between Mr. BODEN and the late Herr LOWENTHAL in December, 1872.
(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Herr L.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th B to B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. P to B 3rd B to K 5th
5. P to Q 4th
WHITE (Herr L.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
14. Castles, Q R
15. Kt to B 4th B takes P
16. Q to B 2nd Kt to Q 4th
17. B to K 3rd K R to K sq
18. B to Kt 2nd P to K B 5th
19. B to B 2nd Kt takes P
20. Kt takes Kt

On the third move White might have resolved the opening into a variation of the Vienna Game by playing K to K 3rd. At this point it is advisable to play B to K 2nd before advancing the Q P.

5. P takes Q P
6. P takes P B takes Kt
7. P takes B Q to R 5th (ch)
8. K to K 2nd B to Kt 3rd
9. B to K 3rd Kt to K 2nd
10. Q to Q 2nd P to K 4th
11. B to K B 2nd Q to R 4th
12. P to K 5th P takes P
13. K B P takes P Q K to B 3rd
14. Kt takes P K Kt to K 2nd

Mr. Boden's method of conducting this phase of the King's Gambit declined is always marked by originality and vigour. He now threatens to castle on the Queen's side, with an overpowering attack on the adverse centre.

14. Kt to R 3rd The coup de grace. White is absolutely without resource, and consequently resigns.

This is plainly inefficient, but already White's game appears to be hopeless.

Between the same Players.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr L.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes K
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P K Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q K 2nd

White may also play R to K sq, or B to R 3rd, or, better than either, Kt to K 2nd. This move in the text is frequently played by Mr. Boden, and here the engineer appears hot with his own petard.

11. Castles
12. Q R to Q sq P to Q Kt 3rd
13. B to Q 3rd Q to R 4th
14. Kt to K 4th

Kt to K 2nd appears stronger, because the Kt can then be posted at B 4th or Kt 3rd, as may be found expedient.

14. Kt to B 4th

It is difficult to recognise Mr. Boden's forcible style in Black's last moves.

18. P to K B 4th Q to K 2nd
19. R to B 3rd P to Q 4th
20. P takes Pen pass. P takes P
21. Kt to B 6th (ch)

An excellent stroke, ensuring a speedy victory.

21. P takes Kt
22. B takes R P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
23. R to Kt 3rd (ch) K to R sq

24. Q to B 5th Kt to K 4th
25. P takes Kt B to K 5th
26. Q takes B B P takes P
27. R to K 3rd

R takes Q P is also a decisive move.

21. P takes Kt
22. B takes R P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
23. R to Kt 3rd (ch) K to R sq

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23. R to Kt 3rd (ch) K to R sq

24. Q to B 5th Kt to K 4th
25. P takes Kt

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES ARE SO LIGHT AND SIMPLE THAT A CHILD CAN EASILY WORK THEM.

Hand or Treadle, on Hire, 2s. 6d. per week.

CAUTION.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, WINE AND MINERAL WATER MERCHANTS. PRICE ONE SHILLING PER BOTTLE.

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